



Reference Number: TA-W-80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra, LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Stacey Lassiter E-Mail: Lassiter.Stacey@dol.gov
Phone: (202) 693-3464 Fax: (202) 693-3986 or (202) 693-3584 or (202) 693-3585

Name of Customer and Location: Carlisle SynTec, Carlisle, PA

Part I

1. Report for the article your total purchases from the subject firm, other firms located in the United States, and firms located outside of the United States for the periods identified in the table below. Include like or directly competitive products or services. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none".

Article or Service: Solar panel systems

Period	Purchases from the Subject Firm		Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S.		Imports into the U.S.	
	Quantity*	Dollars	Quantity*	Dollars	Quantity*	Dollars
2009 (Full Year)	21,596	13,299,623	3,694	1,346,098		
2010 (Full Year)	9,137	4,320,776	16,807	4,762,235		
Jan thru Aug 2009	9,200	5,548,867	2,094	885,222		
Jan thru Aug 2010	3,362	1,735,738	5,885	1,922,838		

*Quantities provided are measured in (for example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons or hours of work provided for under contract, value contract, number of phone calls, etc): Solar Panels

List countries where imports originated: SynTec did not import any article or service

2. For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country? Yes ☒ No ☐

a) If "Yes", indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in foreign countries, if known: SEE ATTACHED.

20 : _____%	20 : _____%	Jan thru Aug 2010: _____%	Jan thru Aug 2011: _____%
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3. If your company's purchases from the subject firm have declined, please explain why:

Our UNDERSTANDING IS THAT SOLYNDRA HAS CEASED OPERATIONS

4. Does your firm produce articles directly incorporating component parts supplied by the subject firm (identified in Question 1)
Yes ☐ No ☒

IMPORTANT!

If you reported increasing imports of the article or service identified in Question 1 OR answered "No" to Question 4, proceed to Part III, complete "Affirmative Information" and return this form to the DOL.



Part II

5. Identify the article(s) into which your firm directly incorporates the components purchased from the subject firm: _____

6. List all U.S. facilities of your firm, which produce articles incorporating components or services purchased from the subject firm: _____

7. Is your company switching from purchasing articles from the subject firm to purchasing articles or services from a supplier outside the U.S.? Yes ☐ No ☐

8. For each article identified in Question 5, provide the information requested on this page for the periods requested below. Please provide the applicable unit of measurement below each table. If there is no quantity or dollar value, enter "zero" (0) or "none".

Article identified in Question 5: _____		2009	2010	Jan thru Aug 2010	Jan thru Aug 2011
Your Firm's Total Sales	Dollars				
	Quantity*				
Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain U.S. manufactured solar panel systems	Dollars				
	Quantity*				
Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain non-U.S. manufactured solar panel systems	Dollars				
	Quantity*				

List countries where U.S. imports originated: _____

*Quantities provided are measured in (for example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons): _____

9. If you reported declining sales for the periods identified above, please provide a list of your firm's foreign and domestic declining customers that account for the majority of your sales of the article identified in Question 5. Report the firm's sales for the periods identified in the table below. Reproduce and attach additional sheets as necessary.

		20	20	Jan thru 20	Jan thru 20
Company Name: _____					
Address: _____	Dollars				
Contact/Buyer: _____					
Phone: _____ Fax: _____	Quantity*				
Email: _____					
Company Name: _____					
Address: _____	Dollars				
Contact/Buyer: _____					
Phone: _____ Fax: _____	Quantity*				
Email: _____					
Company Name: _____					
Address: _____	Dollars				
Contact/Buyer: _____					
Phone: _____ Fax: _____	Quantity*				
Email: _____					



*Quantities provided are measured in:

(For example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons.)

Part III

Affirmation of Information:

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL:

JOHN H. CLIFTON

TITLE:

VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL COUNSEL

SIGNATURE:

[Signature]

DATE: 11/8/11

BUSINESS ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7000 CARLISLE, PA 17013

E-MAIL ADDRESS: john.clifton@carlisleccm.com

TELEPHONE
NUMBER:

717. 245. 7000

FAX NUMBER:

717. 245. 7133

Solar Panel Vendors

<u>Period</u>	<u>Solyndra</u>		<u>United Solar Ovonic</u>		<u>ET Solar</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2009 Full Year	21,596	\$ 13,299,622.73				
2010 Full Year	9,137	\$ 4,320,775.86	3,536	\$ 1,245,950.40	158	\$ 100,147.94
			16,497	\$ 4,606,227.20	310	\$ 156,007.50
Jan thru Aug 2009	9,200	\$ 5,548,866.87	1,936	\$ 785,073.60	158	\$ 100,147.94
Jan thru Aug 2010	3,362	\$ 1,735,738.21	5,575	\$ 1,766,830.40	310	\$ 156,007.50

Part I 1.

	<u>Purchases from the Subject Firm</u>		<u>Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S.</u>		<u>Imports into the U.S.</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2009 Full Year	21,596	\$ 13,299,622.73	3,694	\$ 1,346,098.34		
2010 Full Year	9,137	\$ 4,320,775.86	16,807	\$ 4,762,234.70		
Jan thru Aug 2009	9,200	\$ 5,548,866.87	2,094	\$ 885,221.54		
Jan thru Aug 2010	3,362	\$ 1,735,738.21	5,885	\$ 1,922,837.90		

Quantities provided are measured in : Solar Panels

List Countries where imports originated: SynTec did not import any article or service

Part I 2.

For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country?

a) if Yes, indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in foreign countries, if known:

United Solar Ovonic	2009: < 50%	2010: < 50%	Jan - Aug 2009: < 50%	Jan - Aug 2010: < 50%
ET Solar	2009: 100%	2010: 100%	Jan - Aug 2009: 100%	Jan - Aug 2010: 100%

Yes

Vendor
Company Code

35182
10

SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

Name
City

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc. Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Pmnt date	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr. dis	Cur	Text	Cling do	D/	Panel	Quantity	Price/Qty
10689	19251345001	19251345 KR		2/4/2009	5/4/2009	3/6/2009	3/6/2009	-296,050.15	0	0 USD	0 USD	*po 92935	20245135 H			450	(\$657.89)
10689-FRE	19251346001	19251346 KR		4/2/2009	5/4/2009	5/2/2009	5/2/2009	-6,980.25	0	0 USD	0 USD	*po 92935	20245135 H			0	#DIV/0!
10911	19252645001	19252645 KR		5/21/2009	5/26/2009	6/20/2009	6/20/2009	-3,014.35	0	0 USD	0 USD		20247668 H			0	#DIV/0!
10056	51057503262009	51491919 RE		3/30/2009	6/1/2009	3/30/2009	3/30/2009	-306,044.75	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
10056	51057503272009	51491920 RE		3/30/2009	6/1/2009	4/29/2009	4/29/2009	-199,740.82	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
110031	51057339062009	51475241 RE		12/4/2008	1/12/2009	12/4/2008	12/4/2008	1,343.16	0	0 USD	0 USD		1718222 S			(2)	(\$671.58)
10323	51057386122009	51479854 RE		1/27/2009	2/23/2009	2/26/2009	2/26/2009	-199,312.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20238808 S			320	(\$622.85)
10383	51057405972009	51481874 RE		2/9/2009	3/12/2009	3/11/2009	3/11/2009	-3,302.40	0	0 USD	0 USD		20241263 H			4	(\$825.60)
10363	51057405992009	51481875 RE		2/9/2009	3/12/2009	3/11/2009	3/11/2009	-3,513.32	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242077 H			4	(\$878.33)
10362	51057386132009	51479855 RE		2/12/2009	2/23/2009	3/14/2009	3/14/2009	-216,658.10	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242077 H			320	(\$677.06)
10049	51057433042009	51484755 RE		2/12/2009	2/23/2009	3/14/2009	3/14/2009	-206,030.90	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242468 H			320	(\$643.85)
10050	51057433052009	51484756 RE		3/9/2009	4/7/2009	4/8/2009	4/8/2009	-196,334.10	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242468 H			320	(\$613.67)
10040	51057433062009	51484757 RE		3/9/2009	4/7/2009	4/8/2009	4/8/2009	-196,374.10	0	0 USD	0 USD		20243662 H			320	(\$583.23)
10053	51057433072009	51484758 RE		1/9/2009	4/7/2009	2/8/2009	2/8/2009	-186,632.40	0	0 USD	0 USD		20243662 H			320	(\$613.67)
10056	51057433082009	51484759 RE		3/30/2009	4/7/2009	4/9/2009	4/9/2009	-196,374.10	0	0 USD	0 USD		20243662 H			320	(\$613.67)
10058	51057433092009	51484760 RE		3/25/2009	4/7/2009	4/29/2009	4/29/2009	-199,740.82	0	0 USD	0 USD		20244760 H			320	(\$624.19)
10685	51057463862009	51488056 RE		4/1/2009	5/4/2009	5/1/2009	5/1/2009	-3,541.12	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
10754	51057458652009	51487445 RE		4/20/2009	4/29/2009	5/20/2009	5/20/2009	-1,090.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
10755	51057469572009	51488695 RE		4/20/2009	4/29/2009	5/20/2009	5/20/2009	-32,877.50	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
11058	51057506362009	51492493 RE		5/27/2009	6/8/2009	6/26/2009	6/26/2009	-13,876.20	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
11120	51057529882009	51494912 RE		6/12/2009	6/17/2009	7/12/2009	7/12/2009	-190,536.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					32	(\$433.63)
11119	51057529902009	51494913 RE		6/12/2009	6/17/2009	7/12/2009	7/12/2009	-200,184.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$595.43)
11158	51057529922009	51494915 RE		6/15/2009	6/17/2009	7/15/2009	7/15/2009	-190,536.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$625.58)
11563	51057583622009	51500637 RE		7/14/2009	7/21/2009	7/14/2009	7/14/2009	-13,776.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$595.43)
11402	51057549512009	51496949 RE		6/29/2009	6/30/2009	7/14/2009	7/14/2009	-206,582.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$625.58)
11358	51057557902009	51497733 RE		6/26/2009	7/28/2009	7/26/2009	7/26/2009	-19,012.64	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
11621	51057583552009	51500631 RE		7/7/2009	7/21/2009	8/6/2009	8/6/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$645.57)
11581	51057592512009	51501427 RE		7/7/2009	7/24/2009	8/6/2009	8/6/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$594.15)
11823	51057618552009	51504277 RE		7/24/2009	8/11/2009	9/7/2009	9/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
11826	51057618562009	51504278 RE		7/24/2009	8/11/2009	9/7/2009	9/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
11827	51057618532009	51504274 RE		8/2/2009	8/11/2009	9/16/2009	9/16/2009	-204,752.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
11802	51057618502009	51504275 RE		8/7/2009	8/11/2009	9/21/2009	9/21/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$639.85)
12082	51057641802009	51506768 RE		8/24/2009	8/25/2009	10/8/2009	10/8/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
12042	51057641812009	51506769 RE		8/23/2009	8/25/2009	10/7/2009	10/7/2009	-6,385.78	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
12044	51057641872009	51506770 RE		8/23/2009	8/25/2009	10/7/2009	10/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					0	#DIV/0!
12002	51057657752009	51506771 RE		8/23/2009	8/25/2009	10/7/2009	10/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
12003	51057657772009	51508307 RE		8/20/2009	9/3/2009	10/4/2009	10/4/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
12343	51057683842009	51511224 RE		9/16/2009	9/3/2009	10/4/2009	10/4/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
12344	51057683852009	51511225 RE		9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$609.70)
				9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD					320	(\$579.55)
																320	(\$579.55)

Vendor
Company Code

35182
10

Name
City
SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc. Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Prmt date	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr. dls	Cur	Text	Clmg do	D/	Panel Quantity	Price/Qty
12345	51057683862009	51511226 RE	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12346	51057683872009	51511227 RE	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12347	51057683882009	51511228 RE	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12348	51057683912009	51511229 RE	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	10/31/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12361	51057683932009	51511230 RE	9/18/2009	9/22/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12360	51057683942009	51511231 RE	9/18/2009	9/22/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12362	51057683962009	51511232 RE	9/18/2009	9/22/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	-185,456.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12384	51057683982009	51511233 RE	9/21/2009	9/22/2009	11/5/2009	11/5/2009	11/5/2009	-204,752.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12445-1	5105768762009	51511525 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12446-1	51057687782009	51511527 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12442	51057687792009	51511528 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12444-2	51057687802009	51511529 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12445-2	51057687812009	51511530 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12444-1	51057687832009	51511531 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12462	51057689412009	51511739 RE	9/24/2009	9/24/2009	11/8/2009	11/8/2009	11/8/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12463	51057689402009	51511740 RE	9/24/2009	9/24/2009	11/8/2009	11/8/2009	11/8/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12482	51057692112009	51511905 RE	9/25/2009	9/25/2009	11/9/2009	11/9/2009	11/9/2009	-204,752.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12446-2	51057695652009	51512349 RE	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	11/7/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12562	51057698312009	51512494 RE	9/29/2009	9/30/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12563	51057698322009	51512495 RE	9/29/2009	9/30/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	-195,104.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12602	51057705792009	51513474 RE	10/1/2009	10/6/2009	11/15/2009	11/15/2009	11/15/2009	-337,840.80	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
12982	51057740592009	51516988 RE	10/21/2009	10/28/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	-6,912.83	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13143 REV	51057755332009	51518635 RE	11/5/2009	11/9/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	-6,388.68	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13142	51057755342009	51518636 RE	11/6/2009	11/10/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13264	51057767532009	51518637 RE	11/6/2009	11/9/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	12/21/2009	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13223	51057767542009	51519885 RE	11/13/2009	11/17/2009	12/31/2009	12/31/2009	12/31/2009	-1,274.37	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13303	51057769822009	51520050 RE	11/13/2009	11/17/2009	12/28/2009	12/28/2009	12/28/2009	-2,438.26	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13304	51057769862009	51520051 RE	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13305	51057769952009	51520052 RE	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13306	51057769952009	51520053 RE	11/17/2009	11/18/2009	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	1/1/2010	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13322	51057774172009	51520677 RE	11/17/2009	11/20/2009	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	-199,763.20	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13323	51057774182009	51520678 RE	11/18/2009	11/20/2009	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	-189,884.80	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13324	51057774192009	51520679 RE	11/18/2009	11/20/2009	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	-189,884.80	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13325	51057774212009	51520680 RE	11/18/2009	11/20/2009	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	-189,884.80	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13326	51057774222009	51520681 RE	11/18/2009	11/20/2009	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	1/2/2010	-189,884.80	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13425	51057778302009	51521180 RE	11/24/2009	11/25/2009	1/8/2010	1/8/2010	1/8/2010	-727,393.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13547	51057790082009	51522246 RE	12/3/2009	12/4/2009	1/17/2010	1/17/2010	1/17/2010	-33,874.92	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13563	51057791602009	51522328 RE	12/4/2009	12/29/2009	1/18/2010	1/18/2010	1/18/2010	-2,516.40	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13800	51057816262009	51524753 RE	12/21/2009	12/31/2009	2/4/2010	2/4/2010	2/4/2010	-30,329.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
13904	51057820592009	51525149 RE	12/30/2009	12/31/2009	2/13/2010	2/13/2010	2/13/2010	-209,506.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20255093 H		320	(\$579.55)
20238808001	20238808 ZP		1/16/2009	1/16/2009	1/16/2009	1/16/2009	1/16/2009	-12,993,577.98	0	0 USD	0 USD		20238808 S		21,576	(\$602.22)
20241263001	20241263 ZP		3/2/2009	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	45,378.96	0	0 USD	0 USD		20241263 S		21,576	(\$602.22)
20242077001	20242077 ZP		3/13/2009	3/13/2009	3/13/2009	3/13/2009	3/13/2009	199,312.00	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242077 S		21,576	(\$602.22)
								6,815.72	0	0 USD	0 USD		20242077 S		21,576	(\$602.22)

Vendor
Company Code 35182
10

Name
City
SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc. Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Prmt date	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr dis	Cur	Text	Clms do	P/	Panel Quantity	Price/Qty
	20242468001	20242468 ZP		3/20/2009	4/9/2009	3/20/2009	3/20/2009	422,689.00	0	0	0 USD		20242468 S			
	20243662001	20243662 ZP		4/9/2009	5/1/2009	4/9/2009	4/9/2009	775,714.70	0	0	0 USD		20243662 S			
	20244760001	20244760 ZP		5/1/2009	5/8/2009	5/1/2009	5/1/2009	203,281.94	0	0	0 USD		20244760 S			
	20245135001	20245135 ZP		5/8/2009	5/22/2009	5/8/2009	5/8/2009	513,446.20	0	0	0 USD		20245135 S			
	20245904001	20245904 ZP		5/22/2009	6/23/2009	5/22/2009	5/22/2009	33,967.50	0	0	0 USD		20245904 S			
	20247668001	20247668 ZP		6/23/2009	7/1/2009	6/23/2009	6/23/2009	3,014.35	0	0	0 USD		20247668 S			
	20248070001	20248070 ZP		7/1/2009	7/17/2009	7/1/2009	7/1/2009	13,876.20	0	0	0 USD		20248070 S			
	20249441001	20249441 ZP		7/17/2009	7/24/2009	7/17/2009	7/17/2009	781,440.00	0	0	0 USD		20249441 S			
	20249905001	20249905 ZP		8/3/2009	8/3/2009	8/3/2009	8/3/2009	13,776.00	0	0	0 USD		20249905 S			
	20250187001	20250187 ZP		8/7/2009	8/7/2009	8/7/2009	8/7/2009	225,594.64	0	0	0 USD		20250187 S			
	20252298001	20252298 ZP		9/11/2009	9/11/2009	9/11/2009	9/11/2009	390,208.00	0	0	0 USD		20252298 S			
	20252731001	20252731 ZP		9/18/2009	9/18/2009	9/18/2009	9/18/2009	390,208.00	0	0	0 USD		20252731 S			
	20252958001	20252958 ZP		9/23/2009	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	9/23/2009	204,752.00	0	0	0 USD		20252958 S			
	20253855001	20253855 ZP		10/9/2009	10/9/2009	10/9/2009	10/9/2009	390,208.00	0	0	0 USD		20253855 S			
	20255093001	20255093 ZP		11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	981,905.78	0	0	0 USD		20255093 S			
	20255378001	20255378 ZP		11/6/2009	11/6/2009	11/6/2009	11/6/2009	1,669,104.00	0	0	0 USD		20255378 S			
	20255828001	20255828 ZP		11/13/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	11/13/2009	204,752.00	0	0	0 USD		20255828 S			
	20256216001	20256216 ZP		11/20/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	11/20/2009	2,360,544.00	0	0	0 USD		20256216 S			
	20257389001	20257389 ZP		12/11/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	337,840.80	0	0	0 USD		20257389 S			
	20258075001	20258075 ZP		12/23/2009	12/23/2009	12/23/2009	12/23/2009	6,912.83	0	0	0 USD		20258075 S			
								405,915.08	0	0	0 USD					
								10,580,657.70	0	0	0 USD					
								-2,718,965.03	0	0	0 USD					

Vendor
Company Code

Name
City

35182
10

SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc. Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Prmt date	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr. dis	Cur	Text	Cirg do	D/	Quantity	Price/Qty
13924	51057823342010	51525437 RE		12/31/2009	1/5/2010	2/4/2010	2/14/2010	-204,752.00	0	0	0 USD				320	(5639.85)
14002	51057828962010	51525917 RE		1/8/2010	1/8/2010	2/22/2010	2/22/2010	-9,447.87	0	0	0 USD				16	(590.49)
14394	51057873332010	51530285 RE		2/18/2010	2/18/2010	3/25/2010	3/25/2010	-33,829.92	0	0	0 USD				48	(5704.79)
14413	51057873342010	51530286 RE		2/16/2010	2/18/2010	4/2/2010	4/2/2010	-220,102.00	0	0	0 USD				320	(5687.82)
14495	51057880722010	51531046 RE		2/23/2010	2/25/2010	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	-8,857.60	0	0	0 USD				16	(553.60)
14954	51057924702010	51535449 RE		3/30/2010	3/31/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	-9,956.00	0	0	0 USD				32	(5622.25)
14973	51057932382010	51536279 RE		4/1/2010	4/19/2010	5/29/2010	5/29/2010	-1,940.90	0	0	0 USD				0	#DIV/0!
15133	51057951342010	51538372 RE		4/14/2010	6/7/2010	7/17/2010	7/17/2010	-136,025.60	0	0	0 USD				320	(5425.08)
15554	51058032112010	51546766 RE		6/2/2010	6/22/2010	8/1/2010	8/1/2010	-152,188.80	0	0	0 USD				320	(5475.59)
15793	51058054212010	51549451 RE		6/17/2010	6/22/2010	7/16/2010	7/16/2010	-54,681.71	0	0	0 USD				96	(5569.60)
15794	51058054222010	51549452 RE		6/17/2010	6/22/2010	7/16/2010	7/16/2010	-7,091.75	0	0	0 USD				16	(5443.23)
15653	51058054242010	51551520 RE		6/11/2010	6/22/2010	8/1/2010	8/1/2010	-18,781.20	0	0	0 USD				32	(5586.91)
15913	51058075132010	51553093 RE		6/28/2010	6/30/2010	8/12/2010	8/12/2010	-184,224.00	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16059	51058089802010	51553093 RE		7/2/2010	7/8/2010	8/16/2010	8/16/2010	-166,044.80	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16461	51058150242010	51559534 RE		8/9/2010	8/11/2010	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	-133,292.80	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16461	51058153852010	51559980 RE		8/9/2010	8/16/2010	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	-80,224.34	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16561	51058156872010	51561117 RE		8/13/2010	8/19/2010	9/27/2010	9/27/2010	-50,096.90	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16562	51058230142010	51561117 RE		8/13/2010	8/19/2010	9/27/2010	9/27/2010	-5,028.40	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16681	51058184612010	51568236 RE		8/25/2010	10/5/2010	10/9/2010	10/9/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16721	51058184692010	51563467 RE		8/25/2010	8/31/2010	10/9/2010	10/9/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16722	51058184702010	51563473 RE		8/27/2010	8/31/2010	10/9/2010	10/9/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16821	51058195382010	51563474 RE		8/27/2010	8/31/2010	10/9/2010	10/9/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16822	51058195392010	51564379 RE		9/2/2010	9/7/2010	10/17/2010	10/17/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16881	51058212132010	51564380 RE		9/2/2010	9/7/2010	10/17/2010	10/17/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
16882	51058212132010	51564380 RE		9/2/2010	9/7/2010	10/17/2010	10/17/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17001	51058218082010	51567030 RE		9/10/2010	9/16/2010	10/25/2010	10/25/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17002	51058218092010	51567031 RE		9/10/2010	9/16/2010	10/25/2010	10/25/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17241	51058238972010	51569011 RE		9/17/2010	9/21/2010	11/1/2010	11/1/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17321	51058238972010	51569011 RE		9/29/2010	9/30/2010	11/13/2010	11/13/2010	-134,275.20	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17302	51058248722010	51570122 RE		10/1/2010	10/6/2010	11/15/2010	11/15/2010	-568,736.00	0	0	0 USD				320	(5575.70)
17702	51058314472010	51577447 RE		11/5/2010	11/16/2010	12/20/2010	12/20/2010	-554,079.00	0	0	0 USD				1,400	(5406.24)
17741	51058314482010	51577448 RE		11/8/2010	12/3/2010	12/23/2010	12/23/2010	-139,557.60	0	0	0 USD				1,066	(5519.77)
17961	51058333352010	51579607 RE		11/23/2010	12/3/2010	1/7/2011	1/7/2011	-97,136.25	0	0	0 USD				0	#DIV/0!
18003	51058341312010	51580374 RE		11/23/2010	12/3/2010	1/7/2011	1/7/2011	-165.78	0	0	0 USD				272	(5513.08)
18203	51058359382010	51582227 RE		12/10/2010	12/15/2010	1/24/2011	1/24/2011	-21,247.00	0	0	0 USD				240	(5404.73)
18385	51058366122010	51582960 RE		12/17/2010	12/21/2010	1/31/2011	1/31/2011	-42,739.55	0	0	0 USD				0	#DIV/0!
18465	51058376072010	51583722 RE		12/27/2010	12/29/2010	2/10/2011	2/10/2011	-62,879.60	0	0	0 USD				40	(5531.18)
20258500001	2025850001	20258500 ZP		1/4/2010	1/4/2010	1/4/2010	1/4/2010	-4,320,775.86	0	0	0 USD				96	(5445.20)
20258804001	2025880401	20258804 ZP		1/8/2010	1/8/2010	1/8/2010	1/8/2010	1,762,067.83	0	0	0 USD				130	(5483.69)
20259556001	2025955601	20259556 ZP		1/22/2010	1/22/2010	1/22/2010	1/22/2010	777,393.00	0	0	0 USD				9,137	(5472.89)
20260193001	2026019301	20260193 ZP		2/5/2010	2/5/2010	2/5/2010	2/5/2010	36,391.32	0	0	0 USD				20258500 S	
20260950001	2026095001	20260950 ZP		2/19/2010	2/19/2010	2/19/2010	2/19/2010	30,329.00	0	0	0 USD				20258804 S	
20261401001	2026140101	20261401 ZP		3/1/2010	3/1/2010	3/1/2010	3/1/2010	414,258.00	0	0	0 USD				20259556 S	
20263238001	2026323801	20263238 ZP		4/1/2010	4/1/2010	4/1/2010	4/1/2010	9,447.87	0	0	0 USD				20260193 S	
20263690001	2026369001	20263690 ZP		4/9/2010	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	33,829.92	0	0	0 USD				20260950 S	
20265799001	2026579901	20265799 ZP		5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	228,959.60	0	0	0 USD				20261401 S	
20265799001	2026579901	20265799 ZP		5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	9,556.00	0	0	0 USD				20263238 S	
20265799001	2026579901	20265799 ZP		5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	9,556.00	0	0	0 USD				20263690 S	
20265799001	2026579901	20265799 ZP		5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	5/14/2010	9,556.00	0	0	0 USD				20265799 S	

SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

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Vendor
Company Code 34972
10

Name
City UNITED SOLAR OVONIC, LLC
AUBURN HILLS

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Pmnt date	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr. dis	Cur	Text	Cling do	D/	Quantity	Price/Cty	Panel
INV00602	51057365552009	51477800	RE	1/28/2009	2/3/2009	2/27/2009	2/27/2009	-248,880.00	0	0	0 USD		20241259	H	600	(\$414.80)	
INV00602	51057365562009	51477801	RE	1/28/2009	2/3/2009	2/27/2009	2/27/2009	-248,880.00	0	0	0 USD		20241259	H	600	(\$414.80)	
INV00624	51057554602009	51497525	RE	5/22/2009	7/2/2009	6/21/2009	6/21/2009	-223,257.60	0	0	0 USD		20248226	H	576	(\$387.60)	
INV00627	51057536592009	51495595	RE	6/15/2009	6/23/2009	7/15/2009	7/15/2009	-23,256.00	0	0	0 USD		20249046	H	60	(\$387.60)	
INV00636	51057600162009	51502300	RE	7/7/2009	8/25/2009	8/6/2009	8/6/2009	-40,800.00	0	0	0 USD		20251571	H	100	(\$408.00)	
INV6538	51057706302009	51513526	RE	9/30/2009	10/6/2009	10/30/2009	10/30/2009	-218,688.00	0	0	0 USD	PO NOT RECEIVED 07-29	2025088	H	840	(\$260.34)	
INV00660	51057764382009	51519553	RE	11/6/2009	11/13/2009	12/6/2009	12/6/2009	-65,280.00	0	0	0 USD		20257383	H	200	(\$326.40)	
INV6609	51057764392009	51519554	RE	11/10/2009	11/17/2009	12/6/2009	12/6/2009	-65,280.00	0	0	0 USD	nr 11-13	20257383	H	200	(\$326.40)	
INV00660	51057764402009	51519555	RE	11/6/2009	11/17/2009	12/6/2009	12/6/2009	-13,643.52	0	0	0 USD	nr 11-13	20257383	H	44	(\$310.08)	
INV00662	51057779792009	51521298	RE	11/20/2009	11/25/2009	12/20/2009	12/20/2009	-97,985.28	0	0	0 USD		20258073	H	316	(\$352.36)	
	20241259001	20241259	ZP	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	3/2/2009	-1,245,950.40	0	0	0 USD		20241259	S	3,536	(\$352.36)	
	20248226001	20248226	ZP	7/2/2009	7/2/2009	7/2/2009	7/2/2009	497,760.00	0	0	0 USD		20248226	S			
	20249046001	20249046	ZP	7/17/2009	7/17/2009	7/17/2009	7/17/2009	223,257.60	0	0	0 USD		20249046	S			
	20251571001	20251571	ZP	9/1/2009	9/1/2009	9/1/2009	9/1/2009	23,256.00	0	0	0 USD		20251571	S			
	20255088001	20255088	ZP	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	11/2/2009	40,800.00	0	0	0 USD		20255088	S			
	20257383001	20257383	ZP	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	12/11/2009	218,688.00	0	0	0 USD		20257383	S			
	20258073001	20258073	ZP	12/23/2009	12/23/2009	12/23/2009	12/23/2009	144,203.52	0	0	0 USD		20258073	S			
								97,985.28	0	0	0 USD						
								1,245,950.40	0	0	0 USD						

Vendor
Company Code
Name
City

34972
10
UNITED SOLAR OVONIC, LLC
AUBURN HILLS

Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc Type	Doc. Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Amount in doc. cur.	Discount	Curr'dis	Cur	Text	Chng. de	D/	Quantity	Price/Qty
INV00681C	51057901252010	51532958	RE	3/3/2010	3/12/2010	4/2/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20263686	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV6813	51057906252010	51533502	RE	3/5/2010	3/12/2010	4/2/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20263686	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV6818	51057906262010	51533503	RE	3/8/2010	4/1/2010	4/4/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20264095	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00682E	51057915542010	51534388	RE	3/11/2010	4/12/2010	4/10/2010	-6,528.00	0	0	USD	nr 3-17	20264095	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV006887	51057926432010	51535679	RE	3/31/2010	4/3/2010	4/30/2010	-88,087.20	0	0	USD	nr 3-24	20264095	H	24	(\$372.00)
INV00688E	51057932782010	51536310	RE	3/31/2010	4/29/2010	4/30/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-6, 4-9 karen	20265013	H	366	(\$240.68)
INV00688E	51057932992010	51536322	RE	3/31/2010	4/19/2010	4/30/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-6, 4-9 karen	20265013	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00688E	51057933012010	51536323	RE	3/31/2010	4/26/2010	4/30/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-6, 4-9 karen	20265013	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV006925	51057971332010	51536323	RE	4/15/2010	4/29/2010	5/15/2010	-2,982.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-6, 4-9 karen	20265013	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00693E	51057974382010	51540661	RE	4/15/2010	5/5/2010	5/15/2010	-9,328.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-6, 4-9 karen	20265013	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00701E	510580004132010	51543691	RE	6/25/2010	7/8/2010	7/25/2010	-11,088.00	0	0	USD	nr 4-30	20266210	H	332	(\$324.00)
INV00713E	510580090402010	51553148	RE	7/9/2010	7/16/2010	8/8/2010	-1,591.20	0	0	USD	PO NOT RECEIVED 05-20	20266210	H	20	(\$149.60)
INV007261	51058193922010	51554124	RE	8/24/2010	9/7/2010	9/23/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20270553	H	40	(\$233.20)
INV00726E	51058193932010	51564237	RE	8/24/2010	9/7/2010	9/23/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20270553	H	35	(\$316.80)
INV00729E	51058173522010	51562102	RE	8/19/2010	8/26/2010	9/23/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20273831	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00729E	51058173522010	51567144	RE	9/8/2010	9/21/2010	10/8/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	8-25 MARK NR	20273831	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00729E	51058173522010	51567145	RE	9/8/2010	9/21/2010	10/8/2010	-146,714.40	0	0	USD		20274745	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00729E	51058173522010	51567148	RE	9/8/2010	9/21/2010	10/8/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	nr 9-21	20274745	H	497	(\$295.20)
INV00731E	51058218382010	51567142	RE	9/14/2010	9/21/2010	10/8/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD		20274745	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00730E	51058218392010	51567143	RE	9/11/2010	9/21/2010	10/11/2010	-531,360.00	0	0	USD		20275231	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00734E	51058248912010	51570141	RE	9/11/2010	9/21/2010	10/11/2010	-295,200.00	0	0	USD		20275231	H	1,000	(\$295.20)
INV00733E	51058248922010	51570142	RE	9/27/2010	10/28/2010	10/27/2010	-171,072.00	0	0	USD	karen jenkins qty 10-6	20275231	H	1,000	(\$295.20)
INV00742E	51058280982010	51573605	RE	10/25/2010	10/26/2010	11/24/2010	-40,176.00	0	0	USD	karen nr 10-6	20276143	H	528	(\$324.00)
INV00742E	51058280982010	51574433	RE	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	11/26/2010	-120,146.40	0	0	USD		20276143	H	124	(\$324.00)
INV00743E	51058280982010	51574606	RE	10/27/2010	10/29/2010	11/26/2010	-49,776.00	0	0	USD		20277599	H	407	(\$295.20)
INV00745E	51058312012010	51575584	RE	10/29/2010	10/29/2010	11/26/2010	-679,728.00	0	0	USD		20277988	H	244	(\$204.00)
INV00745E	51058314462010	51577446	RE	10/29/2010	11/4/2010	11/28/2010	-272,136.00	0	0	USD		20277988	H	3,332	(\$204.00)
INV00745E	51058314462010	51577449	RE	11/10/2010	11/16/2010	12/10/2010	-408	0	0	USD		20277988	H	1,334	(\$204.00)
INV00745E	51058314462010	51577459	RE	11/10/2010	11/16/2010	12/10/2010	-8,856.00	0	0	USD		20277988	H	2	(\$204.00)
INV00746E	51058314842010	51577458	RE	11/10/2010	11/16/2010	12/10/2010	-8,856.00	0	0	USD	MR8M	20278679	H	30	(\$295.20)
20263686001	20263686	20263686	2P	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	4/9/2010	-10,608.00	0	0	USD		20278679	H	30	(\$295.20)
20264095001	20264095	20264095	2P	4/16/2010	4/16/2010	4/16/2010	-4,606,227.20	0	0	USD		20279111	H	40	(\$265.20)
20265013001	20265013	20265013	2P	5/3/2010	5/3/2010	5/3/2010	342,144.00	0	0	USD		20263686	S	16,497	(\$279.22)
20266210001	20266210	20266210	2P	5/21/2010	5/21/2010	5/21/2010	177,600.00	0	0	USD		20264095	S		
20267979001	20267979	20267979	2P	6/18/2010	6/18/2010	6/18/2010	601,303.20	0	0	USD		20265013	S		
20270553001	20270553	20270553	2P	8/2/2010	8/2/2010	8/2/2010	110,560.00	0	0	USD		20266210	S		
20271287001	20271287	20271287	2P	8/13/2010	8/13/2010	8/13/2010	9,328.00	0	0	USD		20267979	S		
20273831001	20273831	20273831	2P	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	11,088.00	0	0	USD		20270553	S		
20274745001	20274745	20274745	2P	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	9/23/2010	1,591.20	0	0	USD		20271287	S		
20275231001	20275231	20275231	2P	10/15/2010	10/15/2010	10/15/2010	342,144.00	0	0	USD		20273831	S		
20276143001	20276143	20276143	2P	11/1/2010	11/1/2010	11/1/2010	171,072.00	0	0	USD		20274745	S		
20277599001	20277599	20277599	2P	11/24/2010	11/24/2010	11/24/2010	488,858.40	0	0	USD		20275231	S		
20277988001	20277988	20277988	2P	12/1/2010	12/1/2010	12/1/2010	997,632.00	0	0	USD		20276143	S		
20278679001	20278679	20278679	2P	12/10/2010	12/10/2010	12/10/2010	211,248.00	0	0	USD		20277599	S		
20279111001	20279111	20279111	2P	12/17/2010	12/17/2010	12/17/2010	1,002,048.00	0	0	USD		20277988	S		
							8,856.00	0	0	USD		20278679	S		
							10,608.00	0	0	USD		20279111	S		
							4,606,227.20	0	0	USD					

Vendor	36076
Company Code	10

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<u>Reference</u>	<u>Reference Key</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Doc. Type</u>	<u>Doc. Date</u>	<u>Entry Date</u>	<u>Net due dt</u>	<u>Print date</u>	<u>Amount in doc. curr.</u>	<u>Discount</u>	<u>Curr. dis</u>	<u>Cur</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Cling do</u>	<u>D/</u>	<u>Panel Quantity</u>	<u>Price/Cty</u>
WIRE 06-0	17010571001	17010571	KG	6/2/2009	6/2/2009	6/2/2009	6/2/2009	98,004.40	0	0	0 USD		1718857 S		154	-636.392
WIRE 6-23	17010644001	17010644	KG	6/23/2009	6/23/2009	6/23/2009	6/23/2009	2,143.54	0	0	0 USD		1722083 S		4	-535.885
PI090216U	51057505592009	51492419	RE	5/29/2009	6/2/2009	5/29/2009	5/29/2009	100,147.94	0	0	0 USD				158	-633.848
PI090216U	51057536932009	51495604	RE	6/16/2009	6/23/2009	7/16/2009	7/16/2009	-98,004.40	0	0	0 USD					
			RE					-2,143.54	0	0	0 USD		1718867 H			
								-100,147.94	0	0	0 USD		1722083 H			
								0	0	0	0 USD					
								0	0	0	0 USD					

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Company Code

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10

ET SOLAR GROUP LIMITED
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Reference	Reference Key	Document	Doc Type	Doc Date	Entry Date	Net due dt	Print date	DD	Amount in doc. curr.	Discount	Curr. dis	Cur	Text	Crate do	D/L	Panel	Quantity	Price/Cty
WIRE 5/19/10	17011898001	17011898	KG	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	5/19/2010	5/19/2010		15,600.75	0	0	0 USD		1795703 S			-310	(\$50.33)
ET-US2010-1160	51058002942010	51543600	RE	5/6/2010	5/19/2010	5/6/2010	5/6/2010		15,600.75	0	0	0 USD						
ET-US2010-1160	51058255932010	51570891	RE	5/6/2010	10/12/2010	5/6/2010	5/6/2010		-15,600.75	0	0	0 USD		1795703 H			310	(\$50.33)
ET-US2010-1160	51058255962010	51570894	RE	5/6/2010	10/18/2010	6/5/2010	6/5/2010		140,406.75	0	0	0 USD		1833484 S			-310	(\$452.93)
ET-US2010-1160	51058217202010	51566947	RE	5/6/2010	10/4/2010	6/5/2010	6/5/2010		-140,406.75	0	0	0 USD	mark price 10-12	1833484 H			310	(\$452.93)
	20274760001	20274760	2P	10/8/2010	10/8/2010	10/8/2010	10/8/2010		-156,007.50	0	0	0 USD	mark price 9-21	20274760 H			310	(\$452.93)
			2P						140,406.75	0	0	0 USD						
									140,406.75	0	0	0 USD		20274760 S			310	(\$503.25)
									0	0	0	0 USD						



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers at Solyndra LLC, Fremont, California. As a customer of that firm, the U.S. Department of Labor needs your help in determining whether that firm has been hurt by foreign trade. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than November 4, 2011.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Stacey Lassiter.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905, the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 2.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).



Reference Number: TA-W-80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra, LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Stacey Lassiter
E-Mail: Lassiter.Stacey@dol.gov
Phone: (202) 693- 3464 Fax: (202) 693-3986 or (202) 693-3584 or (202) 693-3585

Name of Customer and Location: Panelized Structures, Inc., Modesto, CA

Part I

1. Report for the article your total purchases from the subject firm, other firms located in the United States, and firms located outside of the United States for the periods identified in the table below. Include like or directly competitive products or services. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none".

Article or Service: Solar panel systems

Period	Purchases from the Subject Firm		Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S.		Imports into the U.S.	
	Quantity*	Dollars	Quantity*	Dollars	Quantity*	Dollars
2009 (Full Year)						
2010 (Full Year)						
Jan thru July 2010						
Jan thru July 2011						

*Quantities provided are measured in units, pounds, tons, or hours of work provided for under contract, value contract, number of phone calls, etc):

List countries where imports originated:

2. For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country?

a) If "Yes", indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in:

4. Does your firm produce articles directly incorporating component parts supplied by the subject firm (identified in Question 1)?

IMPORTANT!

If you reported increasing imports of the article or service identified in Question 1 OR answered "No" to Question 4, proceed to Part III, complete "Affirmative Information" and return this form to the DOL.



Part III

Affirmation of Information:

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL:

TITLE:

SIGNATURE:

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE
NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER:

The Washington Post

[Back to previous page](#)

Solyndra: Energy Dept. pushed firm to keep layoffs quiet until after midterms

By Carol D. Leonnig and Joe Stephens,
Published: November 15

The Obama administration, which gave the solar company Solyndra a half-billion-dollar loan to help create jobs, asked the company to delay announcing it would lay off workers until after the hotly contested November 2010 midterm elections that imperiled Democratic control of Congress, newly released e-mails show.

The announcement could have been politically damaging because President Obama and others in the administration had held up Solyndra as a poster child of its clean-energy initiative, saying the company's new factory, built with the help of stimulus money, could create 1,000 jobs. Six months before the midterm elections, Obama visited Solyndra's California plant to praise its success, even though outside auditors had questioned whether the operation might collapse in debt.

As the contentious 2010 elections approached, Solyndra found itself foundering, and it warned the Energy Department that it would need an emergency cash infusion. A Solyndra investment adviser wrote in an Oct. 30, 2010, e-mail — without explaining the reason — that Energy Department officials were pushing “very hard” to delay making the layoffs public until the day after the elections.

The announcement ultimately was made on Nov. 3, 2010 — immediately following the Nov. 2 vote.

E-mails describing the events were released Tuesday as part of a House Energy and Commerce Committee memo, provided in advance of Energy Secretary Steven Chu's scheduled testimony before the committee's investigative panel on Thursday. As a result of the 2010 elections, that committee is now controlled by Republicans, whose aggressive nine-month investigation into Solyndra has focused partly on whether politics played a role in the company's selection to receive a federal loan.

Amid the fallout from the company's shutdown in August, the White House has said tough scrutiny of the department's oversight efforts is warranted and it has begun its own independent review of the loan program. Although the president has publicly supported Chu, senior White House officials in February circulated an outside adviser's recommendation that Chu be replaced because of anticipated political controversy over the energy loans.



SIX FEET
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On Tuesday, Energy Department spokesman Damien LaVera declined to confirm events described in the e-mails or to identify who at the department may have urged the delay in the layoff announcement. He stressed, however, that "decisions about this loan were made on the merits." In an interview aired Tuesday on NPR, Chu said that politics did not enter into any decisions he or his staff made regarding Solyndra and that there was no way to foresee the company's demise.

The White House declined to comment Tuesday on whether senior White House officials attempted to influence the timing of the layoff announcement. "These e-mails, again cherry-picked by House Republicans, reflect nothing more than the White House being given a heads-up about an upcoming press release from Solyndra," White House spokesman Eric Schultz said.

The e-mail release came on the heels of more bad news for Chu. Energy Department Inspector General Gregory Friedman released a report Tuesday calling for a far-reaching review of the agency's operations. He wrote that the department spent \$10 billion last year on its core laboratory operations, but more than a third went toward overhead and program support.

In late 2009, Chu attended a groundbreaking for the factory Solyndra built with its \$535 million federal loan, and Vice President Biden spoke at the event by satellite.

But Solyndra chief executive Brian Harrison warned the agency in an Oct. 25, 2010, e-mail that he intended to announce layoffs in three days. He wrote that journalists and investors were asking about rumored layoffs and the possible closure of one of its two factories.

Five days later, an adviser to Solyndra's primary investor, Argonaut Equity, explained in an internal e-mail that the Energy Department had strongly urged the company to delay the layoff announcement.

The Energy Department "continues to be cooperative" and committed to a November drawdown on the loan, the Solyndra adviser wrote. "They did push very hard for us to hold our announcement of the consolidation to employees and vendors to Nov. 3rd — oddly they didn't give a reason for that date."

Solyndra has become a rallying cry for Republicans who believe Obama used his clean-energy initiative to steer loans to campaign donors. Argonaut is a private equity firm for the family funds of George Kaiser, a Tulsa billionaire and Obama fundraising bundler. Kaiser has said he played no part in helping Solyndra win the loan. Even so, previously released e-mails have shown Kaiser strategized with his business associates about the best way to approach the White House to help Solyndra deal with its financial problems.

In the fall of 2010, Solyndra executives and investors warned the Energy Department that they needed emergency financing to keep the company operating past December.

In the Oct. 25 e-mail, Harrison warned the Energy Department's loan staff that the story of Solyndra's financial problems "is starting to leak outside Solyndra."

He said he would "like to go forward with the internal communication [to employees regarding layoffs] on Thursday, October 28."

Harrison's e-mail was forwarded to the Energy Department's loan program director, Jonathan Silver. Silver forwarded the e-mail to Chu's chief of staff, who then alerted White House climate change czar Carol Browner and Ron Klain, Biden's point person on stimulus efforts. Browner reportedly asked for more information, and Chu's chief of staff explained that he had left a voice-mail message on her cellphone.

Browner's spokesman, David DiMartino, said Tuesday that Browner doesn't recall the voice-mail and did not advise the Energy Department on how to handle the timing of Solyndra's layoff announcement.

On Nov. 3, 2010, Solyndra publicly announced that it would lay off 40 workers and 150 contractors and shut down its original factory. The department agreed to continue giving Solyndra loan installments despite its failure to meet key terms of the loan. In February, the agency restructured its loan to give Argonaut and other investors a chance to recover \$75 million in new money they put into the company before taxpayers would be repaid.

Silver resigned from the agency last month.

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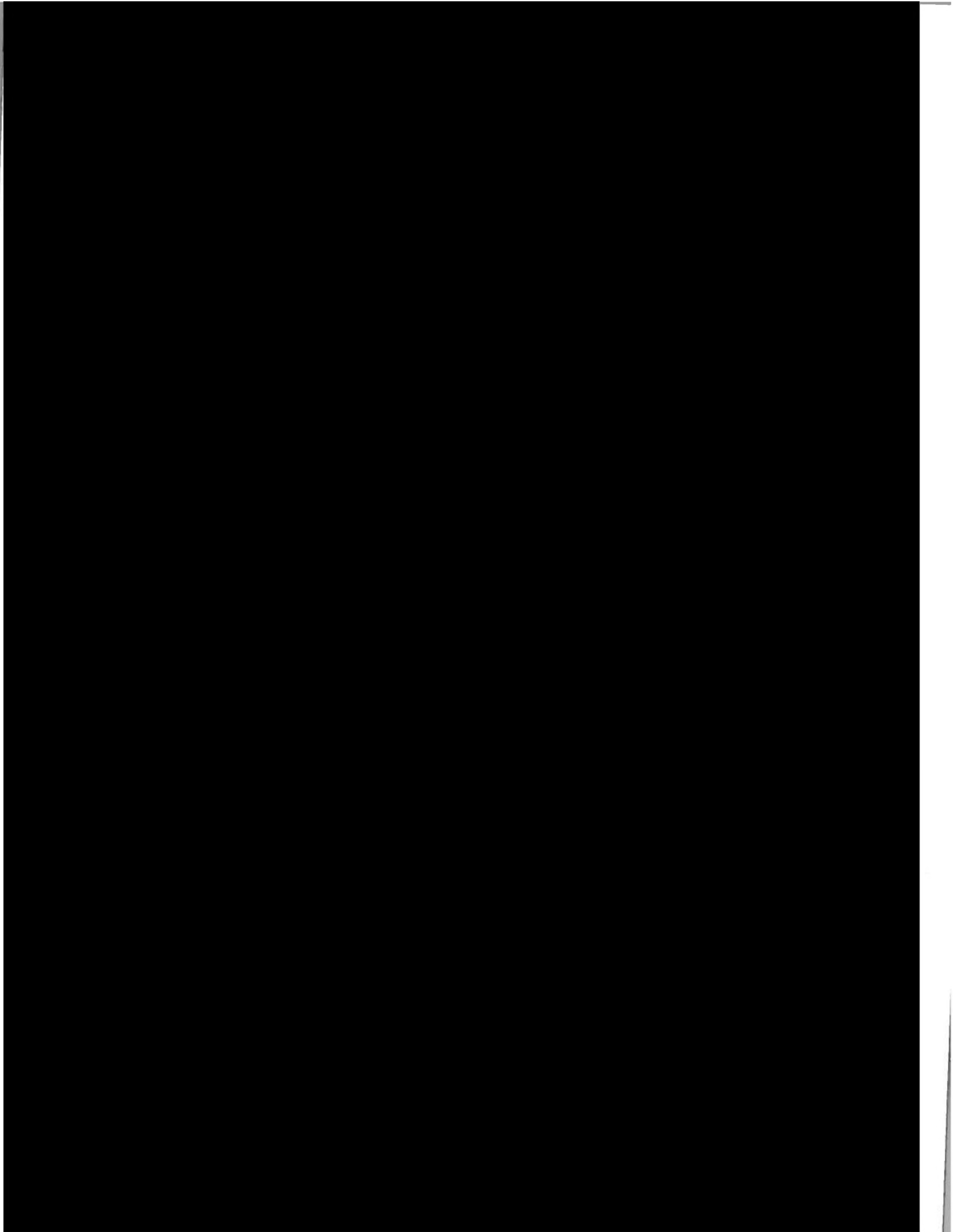
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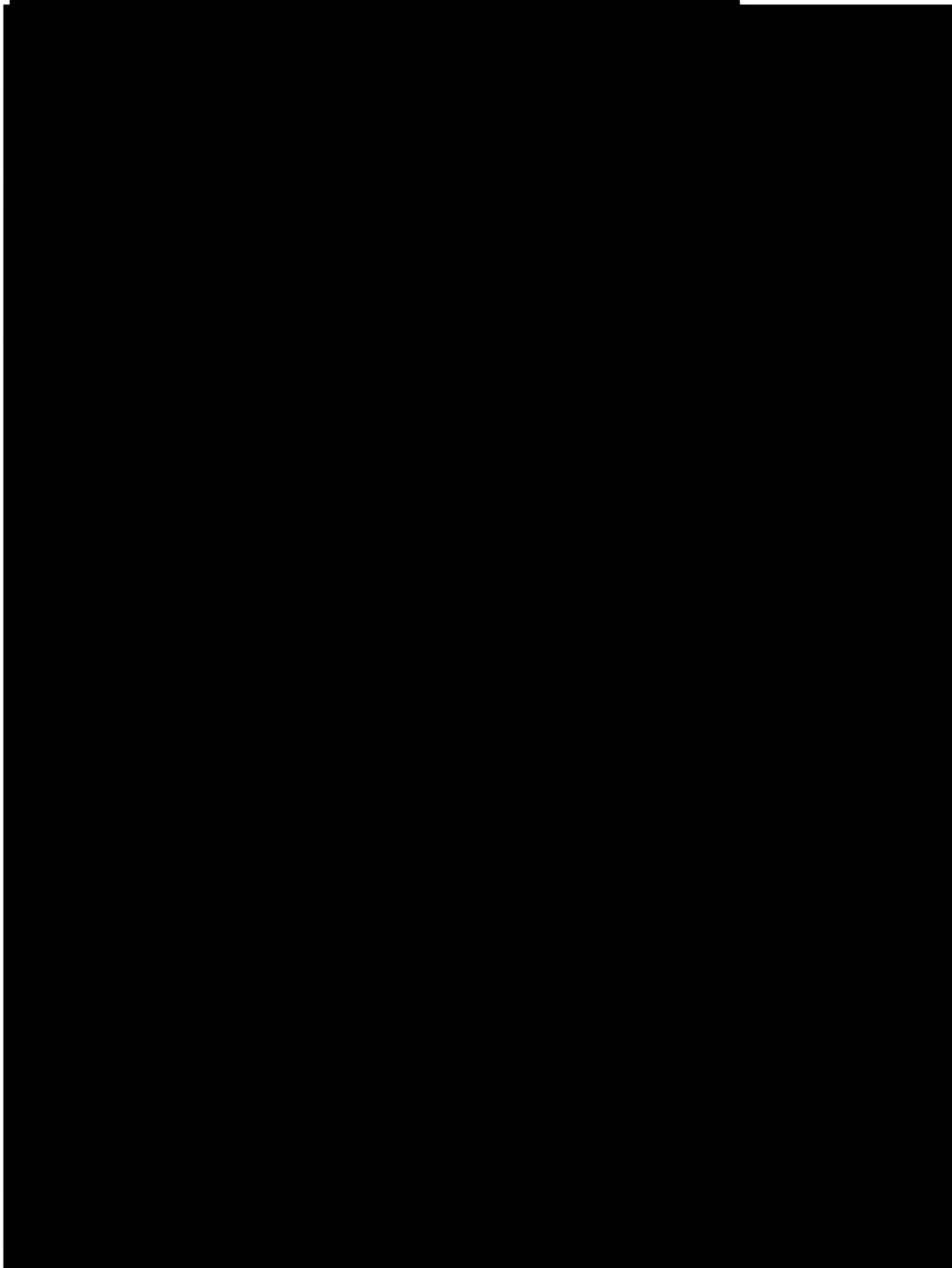
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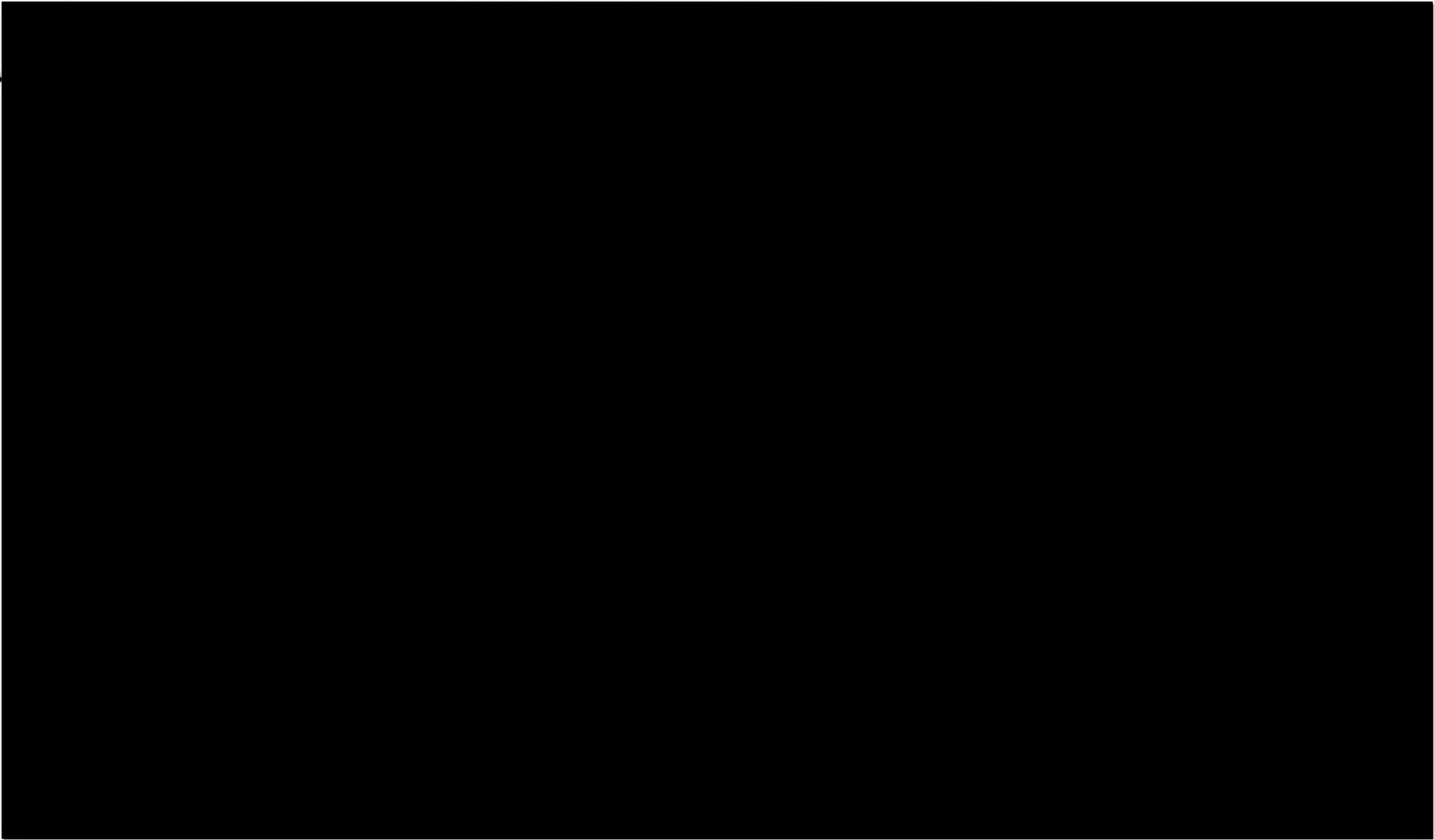
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December 15, 2010 06:00 AM Eastern Daylight Time

IKEA Continues to Grow U.S. Solar Presence with Plans for Solar Panels on Two East Coast Stores: Paramus, NJ and Stoughton, MA

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--IKEA, the world's leading home furnishings retailer, today announced plans to install solar energy panels on two East Coast stores: Paramus, New Jersey and Stoughton, Massachusetts. Pending governmental permits, rooftop installation will begin in the new year, with completion expected in Spring 2011. The plans bring the number of U.S. IKEA locations that will have a solar energy system to a total of 13. These two systems will represent the largest store-top solar installations for IKEA in the U.S.

In terms of U.S. sustainable building practices, IKEA already has: solar energy systems operational in Brooklyn, NY, Pittsburgh, PA and Tempe, AZ – with installation underway on programs at eight locations in California. Additionally, solar water heating systems exist in Charlotte, NC; Draper, UT; Orlando, FL; and Tampa, FL; and a geothermal system is incorporated into the store being built and opening Fall 2011 in Centennial, CO.

The Paramus, NJ and Stoughton, MA stores will be outfitted with solar energy systems as identified below, and with corresponding clean energy equivalents (based on calculations from www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html).

- **Paramus, NJ store** – opened in 2003; store size: 375,000 SF on 39 acres
SOLAR PROGRAM: 132,000 SF at 1,058 kW; 4,600 panels generating 1,354,000 kWh/year
Equivalent of reducing 1,072 tons of CO₂ = 186 cars' emissions or 118 homes' power
- **Stoughton, MA store** – opened in 2005; store size: 347,000 SF on 27 acres
SOLAR PROGRAM: 79,000 SF at 630 kW; 2,800 panels generating 725,000 kWh/year
Equivalent of reducing 574 tons of CO₂ = 100 cars' emissions or 63 homes' power

"This approach is consistent with our commitment to sustainable building practices and reducing our carbon footprint. We always are open to environmental technologies and are thrilled our evaluation deemed these projects feasible for IKEA."

"We are excited about this investment by IKEA in using renewable energy on the East Coast to complement our recently announced plans in California," said Mike Ward, IKEA U.S. president. "This approach is consistent with our commitment to sustainable building practices and reducing our carbon footprint. We always are open to environmental technologies and are thrilled our evaluation deemed these projects feasible for IKEA."

IKEA, drawing from its Swedish heritage and respect for nature, strives to be a good business while doing good business and reflects an operating model designed to minimize impacts on the environment. Other sustainable efforts include: integrating innovative materials into the production process; working with Global Forest Watch to maintain sustainable resources; flat-packing our goods for an efficient distribution system; recycling approximately 75 percent of waste (paper, wood, plastic, etc.); and incorporating environmental measures into the construction of our buildings in terms of energy-efficient HVAC and lighting systems, recycled construction materials, low volatile organic compound emitting paint, skylights in the warehouse, and water-conserving restrooms.

For these Paramus and Stoughton projects, IKEA contracted with REC Solar, one of the largest U.S. solar electric installers with more than 5,000 systems built nationwide including 16MW in the retail sector in the past two years.

There currently are more than 300 IKEA stores in 38 countries, including 37 in the U.S. Since its 1943 founding in Sweden,

IKEA, the world's leading home furnishings company, has offered home furnishings and accessories of good design and quality at low prices so the majority of people can afford them. *TIME* listed IKEA as one of the top eight most global eco-conscious companies. IKEA incorporates sustainable efforts into day-to-day business and supports initiatives that benefit children and the environment. For more information, go to IKEA-USA.com.

Contacts

IKEA

Joseph Roth, U.S. Public Affairs, 610-834-0180, x 6500



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POSTED: Wednesday, Aug. 31, 2011

US losing clean-energy race? Solar maker Solyndra bankrupt

By RENEE SCHOOF - McClatchy Newspapers

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WASHINGTON - California solar manufacturer Solyndra announced Wednesday that it was shutting down a factory built with the help of a \$535 million federal loan guarantee and would file for bankruptcy.

It's the latest blow to U.S. efforts to regain a top spot in solar manufacturing and create jobs in the globally fast-growing clean-energy sector. Another American company, Evergreen Solar, filed for bankruptcy earlier this month.

Solyndra put 1,100 people out of work with the closure of its plant in Fremont, Calif. President Barack Obama visited the factory in May 2010 and stressed the importance of increasing U.S. production of solar panels.

Solyndra, which made cylindrical solar photovoltaic systems for commercial rooftops, said in a statement that it couldn't scale up fast enough to compete with larger foreign manufacturers. It had been struggling with competition from China.

Solyndra exported its solar systems around the world, most recently to a supermarket rooftop in a suburb of Brussels. It also built the rooftop solar system for Seattle's football stadium, Qwest Field, home of the NFL's Seahawks.

Solyndra President and CEO Brian Harrison said the company's failure was unexpected. He blamed regulatory policy changes that created oversupply and falling prices, and said it had become impossible to raise capital.

The global economics of solar power have been changing fast, the Department of Energy said in a blog post response to the Solyndra news. It cited these trends:

-China, which exports more solar panels to the United States than any other country, has been providing interest-free financing to its companies.

-European countries have been reducing their subsidies for solar power. Europe is the world's biggest solar market.

-The price of solar cells has fallen 42 percent since the beginning of the year.

In Congress, the Solyndra loan guarantee already had become the focus of a fight over Obama's economic stimulus program, which included money to boost renewable energy.

The Republicans who control the House Energy and Commerce Committee had been investigating the use of stimulus money in 2009 for the Solyndra loan guarantee. The company ran into financial problems afterward and hadn't hired as many people as expected.

The committee issued a subpoena in July that compelled the White House Office of Management and Budget to turn over documents about the Solyndra loan guarantee.

"We smelled a rat from the onset," committee Chairman Fred Upton, R-Mich., and Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Cliff Stearns, R-Fla., said in a statement Wednesday. "As the highly celebrated first stimulus loan guarantee awarded by the DOE, the \$535 million loan for Solyndra was suspect from Day 1."

Rep. Henry Waxman of California, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said in a statement that the bankruptcies of Solyndra and Evergreen showed "that the United States is in danger of losing its leadership position in the clean-energy economy of the future."

"Congress needs to get serious about promoting energy independence, reducing emissions that contribute to climate change and developing clean-energy industries in the United States," Waxman said. "We should be doing everything possible to ensure the United States does not cede the renewable-energy market to China and other countries."

Department of Energy spokesman Dan Lelstikow noted that private investors had put more than \$1 billion into Solyndra and the company had sold more than 1,000 solar systems in 20 countries.

Lelstikow defended the loan guarantee program, writing on the department's blog, Energy.gov:

"We have always recognized that not every one of the innovative companies supported by our loans and loan guarantees would succeed, but we can't stop investing in game-changing technologies that are key to America's leadership in the global economy. These projects, which include more than 40 other companies, are on pace to create more than 60,000 jobs."

In solar manufacturing, foreign competitors have claimed a large share of a growing market.

The DOE blog item included a chart that showed that U.S. share of the solar market dropped from 43 percent in 1995 to 7 percent in 2010. However, the U.S. was a big fish in a small pond in the 1990s, when global solar production was tiny compared with today.

Solar purchases have been going up in recent years, boosted by favorable policies in Europe, Canada, China and some U.S. states.

China is the biggest exporter of solar panels to the U.S., followed by Mexico.

The U.S. imported \$2.6 billion worth of photovoltaic products last year, up from \$433.6 million in 2006, Andrew David, an analyst in the U.S. International Trade Commission, wrote in a June report.

U.S. exports of solar products have been increasing, but not as fast as exports from the leading Asian producers, David wrote. The U.S. exported \$1.4 billion last year, up from \$442.7 million in 2006.

The Solar Energy Industries Association, a national trade group, reported earlier this week that the U.S. solar industry's exports exceeded imports by \$1.9 billion in 2010.

It included polysilicon, the raw material for solar cells, and equipment used to manufacture solar modules in the figure for U.S. exports.

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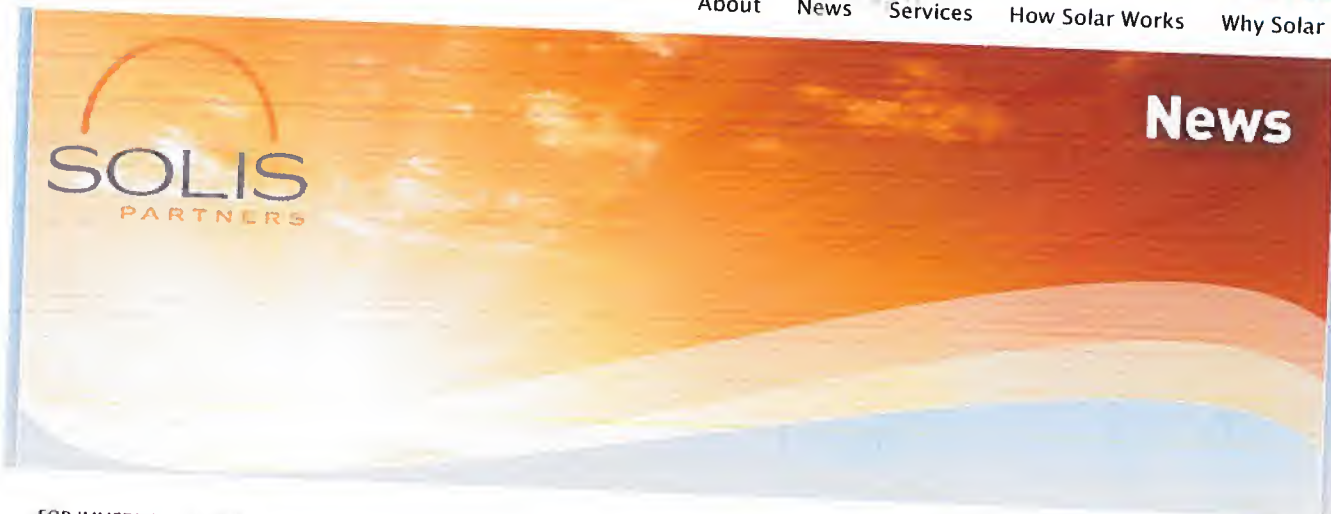
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Solis Partners Completes Solar Installation for New Jersey Utility



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Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony Marks Completion of Solar System at PSE&G Central Headquarters

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, N.J. (March 11, 2011) – Solis Partners, a leading developer and integrator of commercial solar power systems, and Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), New Jersey's oldest and largest publicly owned utility, recently celebrated the completion of a 921-kilowatt rooftop solar installation at the utility's Central Division Headquarters in the Somerset section of Franklin Township, N.J.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was attended by PSE&G executives, local elected officials and dignitaries, representatives from the solar panel supplier and the solar developer responsible for building the system.

Designed, engineered and deployed by Manasquan, N.J.-based Solis Partners, the system utilizes a combination of U.S.-made SolarWorld flat, glass-plated crystalline panels and Solyndra thin film panels.

The Somerset system is part of Newark-based PSE&G's Solar 4 All™ program, a plan to invest \$515 million on 80 megawatts of solar projects around the state between 2009 and 2013.

"With the hard work and commitment of key state legislators, the BPU and utilities such as PSE&G, New Jersey has become the sixth largest solar market in the world and a national leader in installed solar capacity -- second only to California," said Jamie Hahn, managing director of Solis Partners. "PSE&G's Solar 4 All program has been key to that achievement. This project exemplifies PSE&G's commitment to transforming underutilized commercial rooftops into clean renewable energy sources."

Rooftop solar makes tremendous sense for New Jersey, which has more flat commercial rooftops per square mile than any other state, said Gary Weisman, director of sales for Solis, in remarks at the event.

"These underutilized rooftop assets are the perfect platform for deploying distributed solar generation facilities where power is most needed," said Weisman. "Rooftop solar produces during the hours of peak demand, and provides power to the areas of the grid that need it the most -- large commercial and industrial users."

The innovative cylindrical panels from Solyndra are designed to optimize electricity production on commercial flat rooftops. The ability of the system to cover more rooftop area and capture more light than traditional panels results in more annual solar electricity generation and will provide clean, low-cost power back to the utility grid for more than 25 years.

The Solyndra panels were integrated in the PSE&G system with a reflective white "cool" roof, which was on display at the ribbon cutting along with the Solyndra panels. The reflective roof not only enhances the efficiency of the building envelope from an energy savings perspective, but also increases the amount of solar production harvest.

Solis partnered with Allied Building Products Corp. on the project. Allied's distribution team delivered the Solyndra and SolarWorld panels directly to the PSE&G rooftop and craned the Satcon inverters into place onto the concrete pad. Allied also provided the overall logistical support that allowed the project to be executed smoothly.

"For a project of this magnitude, staging and delivery are key to overall success and Allied has been a great partner in the role of solar distribution and logistics," said Hahn.

At the ribbon cutting, the consensus of local dignitaries, which included New Jersey Assemblyman Upendra Chivukula and Somerset County Freeholder Patrick Scaglione, was that without a thriving renewable energy sector, the nation risks escalating dependence on fossil fuels, increased greenhouse gas emissions, reduced national security and the erosion of job creation within the clean energy sector.

In addition to being a great example of the advancements that are occurring in the solar sector, PSE&G's Central Division Headquarters' solar system illustrates how the Solar 4 All initiative is helping the renewable energy sector grow in New Jersey and the nation, said Al Matos, PSE&G's vice president of Renewables and Energy Solutions, who delivered the opening remarks to the crowd of about 50 people.

"By installing large amounts of solar capacity in a reliable, orderly way, Solar 4 All is a driving force behind the renewable energy market," said Matos. "Programs such as ours help create a predictable demand for these advanced products. This creates the kind of environment that solar companies need to spur innovation and cost efficiencies on their part, which then drives even more demand, more sales and more innovation."

The benefits of having utilities such as PSE&G as major players in the renewable energy field extend beyond helping to create a market for solar companies, also helping ratepayers, he said.

"Our Solar 4 All program provides maximum benefit to PSE&G electric ratepayers," said Matos. "Every one of the panels we are placing in service generates value from the sale of its electricity and capacity, the federal investment tax credits it realizes and the solar renewable energy certificates (SRECs) that it generates."

About Solis Partners

Solis Partners is a leading developer and integrator of solar power systems for commercial, industrial, utility and not-for-profit clients. Solis Partners designs, engineers and constructs leading-edge, optimized solar power systems enabling customers to meet their long-term energy needs while reducing operating costs and addressing their carbon liabilities. Solis is a comprehensive partner, offering the complete solution for both solar and roofing. Solis Partners is headquartered in Manasquan, N.J. For more information, please call (732) 800-0052.

About PSE&G

Public Service Electric and Gas Co. (PSE&G) is New Jersey's oldest and largest regulated gas and electric delivery utility, serving nearly three quarters of the state's population. PSE&G is the winner of the ReliabilityOne Award for superior electric system reliability. PSE&G is a subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated (PSEG) (NYSE PEG), a diversified energy company (www.pseg.com).

About Allied Building Products Corp.

Allied Building Products Corp. distributes building products to specialty contractors from over 180 locations throughout the US. Allied is a division of Oldcastle, Inc., the North American holding company for CRH plc (NYSE: CRH). Allied's Solar Division supplies solar panels, mounting hardware, inverters and monitoring systems to qualified solar contractors. For more information, please call 1 (877) 870-7887, or visit <http://solar.alliedbuilding.com/>.

About Solyndra

Headquartered in Fremont, California, Solyndra designs and manufactures solar photovoltaic

(PV) systems, comprised of panels and mounts, for the commercial rooftop market. Solyndra's CIGS technology is a proven and scalable solar solution that offers strong ROI and economics for the rooftop owner. The company has installed its systems on more than 1000 rooftops in more than 20 countries. In 2010 Solyndra was named "One of the 50 Most Innovative Companies in the World" by MIT's Technology Review Magazine. Using innovative cylindrical modules and thin film CIGS technology, Solyndra systems are designed to provide the lowest levelized cost of electricity and the highest kilowatt hour production per rooftop for typical installations. The unique Solyndra form factor is designed specifically for the commercial rooftop, offering the fastest and easiest installation, a non-penetrating mounting system, and superior wind, snow and soiling performance.

About SolarWorld

The SolarWorld AG Group (ISIN: DE0005108401) is a worldwide leader in offering brand-name, high quality, crystalline solar-power technology. Its strength is its fully integrated solar production. From silicon as the raw material through wafers, cells and modules all the way to turn-key solar systems of all sizes, the group combines all stages of the solar value chain. The central business activity is selling quality modules into the installation and distribution trades and crystalline wafers to the international solar cell industry. Group headquarters are located in Bonn, Germany. The group's largest production facilities operate in Freiberg, Germany and Hillsboro in the U.S. State of Oregon. Sustainability is the basis of the group strategy.

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The New York Times

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MICHAEL
FASSBENDER

November 6, 2011

Here Comes the Sun

By PAUL KRUGMAN

For decades the story of technology has been dominated, in the popular mind and to a large extent in reality, by computing and the things you can do with it. Moore's Law — in which the price of computing power falls roughly 50 percent every 18 months — has powered an ever-expanding range of applications, from faxes to Facebook.

Our mastery of the material world, on the other hand, has advanced much more slowly. The sources of energy, the way we move stuff around, are much the same as they were a generation ago.

But that may be about to change. We are, or at least we should be, on the cusp of an energy transformation, driven by the rapidly falling cost of solar power. That's right, solar power.

If that surprises you, if you still think of solar power as some kind of hippie fantasy, blame our fossilized political system, in which fossil fuel producers have both powerful political allies and a powerful propaganda machine that denigrates alternatives.

Speaking of propaganda: Before I get to solar, let's talk briefly about hydraulic fracturing, a.k.a. fracking.

Fracking — injecting high-pressure fluid into rocks deep underground, inducing the release of fossil fuels — is an impressive technology. But it's also a technology that imposes large costs on the public. We know that it produces toxic (and radioactive) wastewater that contaminates drinking water; there is reason to suspect, despite industry denials, that it also contaminates groundwater; and the heavy trucking required for fracking inflicts major damage on roads.

Economics 101 tells us that an industry imposing large costs on third parties should be required to "internalize" those costs — that is, to pay for the damage it inflicts, treating that damage as a cost of production. Fracking might still be worth doing given those costs. But no industry should be held harmless from its impacts on the environment and the nation's infrastructure.

Yet what the industry and its defenders demand is, of course, precisely that it be let off the hook for the damage it causes. Why? Because we need that energy! For example, the industry-backed organization energyfromshale.org declares that “there are only two sides in the debate: those who want our oil and natural resources developed in a safe and responsible way; and those who don’t want our oil and natural gas resources developed at all.”

So it’s worth pointing out that special treatment for fracking makes a mockery of free-market principles. Pro-fracking politicians claim to be against subsidies, yet letting an industry impose costs without paying compensation is in effect a huge subsidy. They say they oppose having the government “pick winners,” yet they demand special treatment for this industry precisely because they claim it will be a winner.

And now for something completely different: the success story you haven’t heard about.

These days, mention solar power and you’ll probably hear cries of “Solyndra!” Republicans have tried to make the failed solar panel company both a symbol of government waste — although claims of a major scandal are nonsense — and a stick with which to beat renewable energy.

But Solyndra’s failure was actually caused by technological success: the price of solar panels is dropping fast, and Solyndra couldn’t keep up with the competition. In fact, progress in solar panels has been so dramatic and sustained that, as a blog post at Scientific American put it, “there’s now frequent talk of a ‘Moore’s law’ in solar energy,” with prices adjusted for inflation falling around 7 percent a year.

This has already led to rapid growth in solar installations, but even more change may be just around the corner. If the downward trend continues — and if anything it seems to be accelerating — we’re just a few years from the point at which electricity from solar panels becomes cheaper than electricity generated by burning coal.

And if we priced coal-fired power right, taking into account the huge health and other costs it imposes, it’s likely that we would already have passed that tipping point.

But will our political system delay the energy transformation now within reach?

Let’s face it: a large part of our political class, including essentially the entire G.O.P., is deeply invested in an energy sector dominated by fossil fuels, and actively hostile to alternatives. This political class will do everything it can to ensure subsidies for the extraction and use of fossil fuels, directly with taxpayers’ money and indirectly by letting the industry off the hook for environmental costs, while ridiculing technologies like solar.

So what you need to know is that nothing you hear from these people is true. Fracking is not a dream come true; solar is now cost-effective. Here comes the sun, if we're willing to let it in.

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August 31, 2011

Solar Firm Aided by Federal Loans Shuts Doors

By MATTHEW L. WALD

WASHINGTON — A Silicon Valley maker of solar power arrays that was started with high hopes and \$527 million in loans from the federal government said on Wednesday that it would cease operations. The failure of the company — and the loss to taxpayers — is likely to renew the debate in Washington about the wisdom of clean energy subsidies and loan guarantees.

President Obama praised the company, Solyndra, for its advanced technology during a visit last year. But in a statement on Wednesday, Solyndra said its business had run into trouble because of difficult global business conditions, including slowing demand for solar panels, and stiff competition.

The Energy Department, which approved the funding, said China's subsidies to its solar industry were threatening the ability of Solyndra and other American manufacturers to compete. The price of a solar array, measured by cost per watt of capacity, has fallen 42 percent since December 2010, the agency said.

Two other American solar companies, Evergreen Solar and SpectraWatt, also sought bankruptcy protection in August, and both said competition from Chinese companies had contributed to their financial problems.

In the case of Solyndra, some experts said that regardless of the competition, the company's unique designs, which were expensive to manufacture, were to blame for its failure.

Solyndra was promised loans of up to \$535 million under a guarantee program authorized by Congress as part of the 2009 stimulus package. The Energy Department has made more than 40 promises of guarantees, of which Solyndra was the first. It has committed \$18 billion in guarantees and expects to allocate several billion dollars more by the time the program finishes at the end of September.

The government calculates premiums for the guarantees, essentially a loan fee based on the risk of default, but it picks up the cost of the premiums for the companies in the subsidy

program. By that yardstick, it has spent \$2.4 billion in credit subsidies for the program.

Solyndra's troubles have been growing for some time. Republican budget-cutters in Congress have viewed it as a model of poor government investment.

"In an apparent rush to push stimulus dollars out the door, the Obama administration wasted \$535 million in taxpayer funds in guaranteeing a loan to a firm that has proven to be unviable in the global market," said Representative Cliff Stearns, the Florida Republican who is chairman of an investigative subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

He said the Energy Department might have authorized the guarantee because an Oklahoma oil man who was a donor to the Obama campaign, George Kaiser, was an investor in the project. In a joint statement, Mr. Stearns and Representative Fred Upton of Michigan, the chairman of the committee, said, "We smelled a rat from the onset."

But the Energy Department dismissed that assertion, saying that Solyndra applied for federal help during the Bush administration and that Obama-era officials merely finished the process the Republicans had begun.

The department says government subsidies are essential to keep the United States competitive in renewable energy, and not all companies will succeed.

"The project that we supported succeeded," insisted Damien LaVera, a spokesman for the Department of Energy.

"The facility was producing the product it said it would produce, and consumers were buying the product," he said. "The company struggled because the market has changed dramatically."

Although the government typically guarantees loans made to a company by a commercial bank, that was not the case for Solyndra. Solyndra borrowed the money from the Federal Financing Bank, part of the Treasury Department, so in effect, the government was lending the money to the company directly. The Energy Department gave Solyndra a conditional guarantee for \$535 million, in multiple stages, contingent on reaching a variety of milestones, and to date, it had received \$527 million.

Mr. LaVera held out the hope that in a bankruptcy reorganization, Solyndra or some other company would run the factory profitably and that not all the taxpayer investment would be lost. In addition to the government, private investors put about \$1 billion into the company. More than 1,000 employees were laid off.

Although the Obama administration is under pressure from energy companies to extend the

guarantee program, it is a likely target for Congressional budget-cutters.

"Solyndra is a black eye for the program," said Matthew A. Feinstein, an analyst at Lux Research. "And that means bad things for the solar industry in the United States."

Solyndra, which once had plans to sell stock to the public, was a darling of policy makers. When it broke ground in Fremont, Calif., Arnold Schwarzenegger, who was then governor, and Steven Chu, the federal secretary of energy, wielded ceremonial gold-colored shovels.

Solyndra's problem, according to outsiders, was that the product looked better when it was conceived than when it hit the market. Solyndra's design avoids the use of silicon, a commodity that was selling at very high prices in 2009 when the loan guarantee was approved but that has crashed since then.

The design also sought to cut costs with an innovative cylindrical design that reduced the labor required for installation. As the sun moves across the sky, the light hits a different facet of the cylinder. But the capital costs for manufacturing were high.

Barry Cinnamon, the chief executive of Westinghouse Solar, a competitor, said Solyndra and Evergreen Solar had tried new designs that turned out not to be as good as standard flat panels.

"In both cases, they made a bad bet," he said.

Evergreen, based in Massachusetts, received tens of millions of dollars in state loans and grants in exchange for opening a factory there. In January, it announced that it was closing that factory and moving manufacturing to China. But a few weeks ago, it concluded that even the move offshore was not enough to save the company.

SpectraWatt, a small solar company near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., ceased operations earlier this year and declared bankruptcy on Aug. 19. The company, which was created as a spinoff from Intel, the computer chip maker, cited poor market conditions created by China's subsidies to its manufacturers.

Ken Zweibel, director of the Solar Institute at the George Washington University, said solar companies in China and Germany were receiving big subsidies from their governments and were pressuring American companies.

"There's definitely a crisis in traditional technology," he said. But Solyndra, he said, was "a wild-card technology," and both Solyndra and Evergreen products had "questionable attributes."



TA-W - : 80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Jacquelyn Mendelsohn
Phone: (202) 693-3569
E-Mail: Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov
Fax: (202) 693-3986; (202) 693-3585; (202) 693-3584

Part I

A. Subject Firm Information

- (1) Official Subject Firm Name Solyndra LLC Division (if any) _____
Address 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538
Website http://www.solyndra.com/
- (2) Federal Employer Identification No. (FEIN): 30-0559771
(a) In the past one year, have the workers' wages been reported under another FEIN? Yes x No _____
(b) If yes, explain why and list the other FEIN and the corporate name for the other FEIN:
Prior FEIN under Solyndra, Inc. - 412175583 (now named 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc.). Solyndra, Inc. restructured in March 2011 and all employees were transferred from Solyndra, Inc. (now named 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc.) to Solyndra LLC
- (3) Parent company of Subject Firm (if applicable)
Address 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc., 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538
- (4) Provide the names and addresses of all companies supplying leased or temporary workers to the subject firm to supplement the firm's workforce in the past year and describe their functions.
West Valley, Aerotek, Oxford Global, GES and Lighthouse Management
These temporary worker providers provided mainly manufacturing techs, equipment maintenance techs, material handlers, operators, some administrative personnel (a/p, hr, IT, etc.).

B. Organizational Structure

Describe the organizational structure of the subject firm, including, but not limited to, the parent company, affiliates and subsidiaries. Are there any other subdivisions manufacturing articles that are like or directly competitive with the articles manufactured at the subject firm? (Please attach any existing diagrams of organizational structure.)

360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc. [Holding/ Parent Company - no employees] - owns 100% of Solyndra LLC - [operating company with all manufacturing and employees]; Solyndra LLC owns 100% of domestic and foreign subsidiaries; Solyndra International AG [Swiss sales company - no manufacturing]; Solyndra GmbH [German marketing and sales support services - no manufacturing]; various branch offices of Solyndra International AG and Solyndra GmbH in France, Italy, Czech Republic [performed sales and marketing services]
See attached organization chart

There are no other subdivisions of Solyndra that perform any manufacturing.

C. Articles Produced

- (1) Describe the articles manufactured by the subject firm and their end uses. If the firm does not produce an article, stop here and contact the Department of Labor investigator assigned to your case.
Solyndra manufactures innovative cylindrical solar panel systems for installation on commercial rooftops
- (2) Identify the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) for the subject firm, and the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) classification for the articles produced there, if known:



334413 - Solar Cells Manufacturing

- (3) Are the articles produced by the subject firm incorporated as components into another article? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, please identify the finished article(s) into which these components are incorporated.
- (4) If more than one product is produced at the subject firm, are workers (including leased workers) separately identifiable by product? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A - only one product is produced
If yes, please explain.

Part II

A. Recent Activities of Subject Firm

- (1) Have worker separations occurred or are any expected? (Include leased or temporary workers) Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) How many workers were separated at the subject firm since 9/1/2010: RFT: 1094; Temps: 649; GES/Other: 14; Contractors: 82 - for a total of 1,839
(b) If future worker separations are planned or expected, when will they occur? 22 additional as of 9/16/11 in the US, and an additional 41 in Europe. The remaining 85 in the US will be terminated at the time when their functions are no longer needed I the wind down process.
(c) How many workers will be separated? eventually an additional 148
(d) Have workers' wages and hours been reduced? Yes ☐ No ☒
(2) Explain the reasons for these separations and the reduction in wages and hours. If you believe the separations are/were in any way caused by the effects of foreign trade, please describe.

Global economic and solar industry market conditions forced the Company to suspend its manufacturing operations. Solyndra could not achieve full-scale operations rapidly enough to compete in the near term with the resources of larger foreign manufacturers. This competitive challenge was exacerbated by a global oversupply of solar panels and a severe compression of prices that in part resulted from uncertainty in governmental incentive programs in Europe and the decline in credit markets that finance solar systems.
- (3) Do the workers in the workers' firm possess skills that are not easily transferable? Yes ☒ No ☐
(4) Has the subject firm ceased operating or is a shutdown scheduled? Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) If yes, date of shutdown: 8/31/11 (b) Is the shutdown permanent? Yes ☒ No ☐
(5) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions imported or acquired from a foreign country articles that are like or directly competitive with articles produced by the subject firm? Yes ☐ No ☒
(6) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions imported any finished products that incorporate an article like or directly competitive with the article produced by the workers at the subject firm? (For example, the subject firm produces manifolds and the parent company imports engines) Yes ☐ No ☒
(7) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions producing like or directly competitive articles shifted that work to another country or countries, or is a shift in production to another country scheduled? Yes ☐ No ☒
(a) If yes, date of the beginning of the shift: _____ b) Date the shift completed: _____
(8) Has the subject firm contracted to have the article produced outside the United States? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, explain the arrangement and describe the article that will be produced: _____
- (9) To the best of your knowledge, is your firm experiencing a decline in sales caused by customers purchasing non-U.S. manufactured articles rather than the articles produced by your firm? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please explain.
Yes, solar panels produced outside the U.S. at a lower cost.



- (10) Is your firm experiencing a decline in sales to a customer located outside the United States? Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) If yes, does the customer located outside the United States incorporate the articles produced by your firm into a product that is then imported into the United States? Yes ☐ No ☒

IMPORTANT!

If your company increased imports of articles or shifted production of articles identified above in part I.C.1 to a foreign country, stop here and contact the Department of Labor investigator assigned to your case for further instructions.

B. Subject Firm Employment, Sales, Production, and Imports

Report the firm's data for the articles identified below, **including like or directly competitive articles**, for the periods provided in the table. Please provide the applicable unit of measurement below each table. **If more than one product is produced at this location, reproduce and complete a form for each product.**

Article Produced: cylindrical solar panel systems for installation on commercial rooftops

		2009	2010	Jan thru August 2010	Jan thru August 2011
Employment (including leased or temporary workers) associated with this article		745 RFT 261 temps	994 RFT 154 temps	995 RFT 223 temps	927 RFT 211 temps
Number of workers reported age 50 or over (including leased or temporary workers) associated with this article		188	254	247	223
Total Sales (This location only)	Dollars	\$100.5M	\$145.7M	\$86.8M	\$81.2M
	Quantity*	30.4MW	57.4MW	33.5MW	36.3MW
Production (This location only)	Dollars				
	Quantity*				
U.S. Exports (This location only)	Dollars	\$71.7M	\$102.5M	\$65.1M	\$41.1M
	Quantity*	21.6MW	42.4MW	26.5MW	18.6MW
U.S. Imports Firm-wide (Including Like or Directly Competitive Articles)	Dollars				
	Quantity*				
U.S. Imports Firm-wide of Finished Articles Incorporating U.S. Manufactured Components Like or Directly Competitive with the Article Identified Above	Dollars	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Quantity*				
U.S. Imports Firm-wide of Finished Articles Incorporating non-U.S. Manufactured Components Like or Directly Competitive with the Article Identified Above	Dollars	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Quantity*				
Production Shifted by the Subject Firm or Parent Company From this Location to Foreign Countries	Dollars	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Quantity*				



List countries where imports originated: Various – Germany, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Netherlands, UK, India, S. Korea, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland

List countries to which production was shifted: N/A

*Quantities provided are measured in: MW = megawatts (For example: units, dozens, pounds, tons)

Actuals based on best available information at this time. Amounts for August 2011 are estimates

Numbers shown are actual or estimates?

C. Secondary Impact

Does the subject firm conduct business with a firm whose workers have been certified under the TAA program? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, please describe the business relationship with the TAA-certified firm and include the TAA certified firm in the list of customers provided in section D.

D. Sales to Customers

For each article produced by the subject firm at this location, provide a list of the subject firm's customers that account for the majority of the decline in sales of the article identified. Report the subject firm's data for the last two full years, the most recent year-to-date, and the comparable period in the previous year. Reproduce and attach additional sheet(s) as necessary.

Identify article:

CUSTOMERS:

		2009	2010	Jan thru August 2010	Jan thru August 2011
Company Name: USE GmbH					
Address: Ludwig Frhard Strasse 2	Dollars	22.9M	5.2M	.9M	1.1M
72760 Reutlingen, Germany					
Contact/Buyer: Roland Schmidt	Quantity*	6.96 MW	2.173 MW	.332 MW	.543MW
Tel: _____ Fax: _____					
Email: Roland.Schmidt@u-s-egroup.com					
Company Name: Sunconnex BV					
Address: P.O. Box 74791	Dollars	9.6M	.18M	.1M	1.3M
Amsterdam, Netherlands					
Contact/Buyer: _____	Quantity*	2.88 MW	.262 MW	.239 MW	.518MW
Tel: 31204620077 Fax: _____					
Email: Nood.smits@sunconnex.com					
Company Name: Geckologic Group AG					
Address: Zentrale Deutschland	Dollars	3.5M	0	.6M	0
Wetzlar, Germany					
Contact/Buyer: Ulrich Peusch	Quantity*	0	2.173 MW	.208 MW	0
Tel: _____ Fax: _____					
Email: Ulrich-peusch@geckologic.com					
Company Name: Premier Power S.L.					
Address: Calle 3, #3 BAJOF	Dollars	2.9M	0	0	0
Mutilva Baja,(Navarra 31192					
Contact/Buyer: Bjorn Pearson	Quantity*	.838 MW	0	0	0
Tel: 34948070154 Fax: _____					
Email: _____					



Company Name: <u>Solar Power Inc.</u>	<i>Dollars</i>	2.2M	.01M	.06M	0
Address: <u>1115 Orlando Avenue</u> <u>Roseville, CA</u>					
Contact/Buyer:	<i>Quantity*</i>	.621MW	.017MW	.2MW	0
Tel: <u>916 745 01912</u> Fax: _____					
Email: _____					

Company Name: _____	<i>Dollars</i>				
Address: _____					
City: _____					

(For example: units, dozens,
pounds, tons)

*Quantities provided are measured in: MW = megawatts

E. LOST BIDS / CONTRACTS FOR ARTICLES

Has your firm lost bids for contracts to supply the articles produced by the firm in the past 2 years? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, list the major projects for which the subject firm submitted unsuccessful bids during the last two years. Reproduce and attach sheet(s) if needed to provide information for major contracts lost.

FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT INFORMATION
Name: <u>IKEA Properties, Inc.</u>	Product: <u>200 Series Solyndra Panels</u>	ID#: <u>#409 Paramus, NJ</u>
Address: <u>Atten: Mark Gaspar</u>		Amount of Bid: <u>\$1.8M</u>
Contracting Agent: <u>REC Solar</u>	Quantity: <u>Approx 1 MW</u>	Date of Award: <u>7/6/11</u>
Phone/Fax: <u>610 834 0180</u>	Period Of Performance: _____	Awardee (If Known): <u>REC modules</u>

FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT INFORMATION
Name: <u>Walmart</u>	Product: <u>200 Series Solyndra Panels</u>	ID#: <u>Walmart LA</u>
Address: _____		Amount of Bid: <u>\$658k</u>
Contracting Agent: <u>Ameresco Solar</u>	Quantity: <u>.292 MW</u>	Date of Award: <u>8/11</u>
Atten: <u>Terry Basett</u>	Period Of Performance: _____	Awardee (If Known): <u>BP Solar</u>
Phone/Fax: _____		



FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT INFORMATION
Name: <u>Sun Edison, LLC</u>	Product: <u>Solar panels</u>	ID#: <u>Sun Edison AEW</u>
Address: _____	_____	Amount of Bid: <u>\$49M</u>
Contracting Agent: _____	Quantity: <u>16.6 MW</u>	Date of Award: _____
Phone/Fax: _____	Period Of Performance: _____	Awardee (If Known): _____
		AWARDEE (IF KNOWN): _____

Part III

Affirmation of Information

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility and to estimate the total number of workers covered by the petition. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided on this form is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL: Shig Hamamatsu

TITLE: VP Finance

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: 9/15/11

BUSINESS ADDRESS: 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538

E-MAIL ADDRESS: Shig.hamamatsu@solyndra.com

TELEPHONE NUMBER: +1 510-440-2689 FAX NUMBER: _____



Please provide contact information for individuals who may be contacted with follow-up questions regarding Part I or Part II, if different from the company official signing the affirmation.

	Part I	Part II
a) Name	John Stukel	John Stukel
b) Title	Assistant General Counsel	Assistant General Counsel
c) Phone – Work	510 440 2488	510 440 2488
d) Phone – Alternate	208 340 6382	208 340 6382
e) Fax		
f) E-mail	John.stukel@solyndra.com	John.stukel@solyndra.com



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than **September 12, 2011**.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections, unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Jacquelyn Mendelsohn, Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905 and the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).

Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA

From: John Stukel [john.stukel@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 3:19 PM
To: Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA
Cc: John McKune; Shig Hamamatsu
Subject: Solynda TAA ETA-9043a - Business Confidential Data Request - Article 80410
Attachments: Solynda TAA ETA-9043a - Business Confidential Data Request - Article 80410.pdf

Jackie, thanks for the message. Here is the TAA document, all completed except for the 2 rows in the chart on page 4. I think we have gathered the dollar figures and quantities for the production – but the more difficult item is the other row – which we are interpreting to mean the raw materials that we imported to the US for the manufacturing. Please let us know if we are interpreting this correctly.
thanks

9/19/2011

Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA

From: John Stukel [john.stukel@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA
Subject: FW: production numbers for DOL
Attachments: SKMBT_C36011091613110.pdf

Jackie, here is a further completed page -- we are still working on the import numbers and it will likely be Monday. thanks

From: John McKune
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 2:28 PM
To: John Stukel
Cc: Shig Hamamatsu
Subject: production numbers for DOL

John, attached is page 4 of the DOL info request packet with the production numbers included. Import numbers are still open and it looks like we will not have them today. I'll leave it up to you whether you want to forward this page on to the DOL, or wait until next week when it's complete.

Thanks.

John

From: konica-c360-fab2-2nd-mailrm@solyndra.com [mailto:konica-c360-fab2-2nd-mailrm@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 2:11 PM
To: John McKune
Subject: Message from KMBT_C360



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than **September 12, 2011**.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections, unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Jacquelyn Mendelsohn, Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905 and the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
District of Delaware**

In Re:

Solyndra, LLC
47488 Kato Road
Fremont, CA 94538
EIN: 30-0559771
Solyndra Fab 2, LLC

Chapter: 11

Case No.: 11-12799-MFW

***NOTICE OF FILING OF TRANSCRIPT AND OF DEADLINES RELATED TO RESTRICTION AND
REDACTION***

A transcript of the proceeding held on 9/7/2011 was filed on 9/12/2011 . The following deadlines apply:

The parties have seven days to file with the court a *Notice of Intent to Request Redaction* of this transcript. The deadline for filing a *request for redaction* is 10/3/2011 .

If a request for redaction is filed, the redacted transcript is due 10/13/2011 .

If no such notice is filed, the transcript may be made available for remote electronic access upon expiration of the restriction period, which is 12/12/2011 unless extended by court order.

To review the transcript for redaction purposes, you may purchase a copy from the transcriber (see docket for Transcriber's information) or you may view the document at the clerk's office public terminal.



Clerk of Court

Date: 9/12/11

(ntc)

Notice Recipients

District/Off: 0311-1
Case: 11-12799-MFW

User: AI
Form ID: ntcBK

Date Created: 9/12/2011
Total: 7

Recipients of Notice of Electronic Filing:

ust United States Trustee USTPREGION03.WL.ECF@USDOJ.GOV

TOTAL: 1

Recipients submitted to the BNC (Bankruptcy Noticing Center):

db	Solyndra, LLC	47488 Kato Road	Fremont, CA 94538		
aty	Bruce Grohsgal	Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl Young & Jones	919 N. Market Street	16th	
	Floor	Wilmington, DE 19899-8705			
aty	Bruce Grohsgal	Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young, Jones	919 N. Market Street	16th	
	Floor	Wilmington, DE 19801			
aty	Debra Grassgreen	Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP	150 California Street, 15th Floor		San
	Francisco, CA 94111				
aty	Joshua Fried	Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP	150 California Street, 15th Floor		San Francisco,
	CA 94111				
aty	Maxim B. Litvak	Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP	150 California Street	15th Floor	San
	Francisco, CA 94111				

TOTAL: 6

The New York Times

GEORGE
CLOONEY

September 6, 2011

Solyndra Bankruptcy Reveals Dark Clouds in Solar Power Industry

By ANNE C. MULKERN of

Many of the problems that forced solar company Solyndra to shutter operations threaten other businesses in the sun-power industry, with more upheaval likely in the coming months, analysts say.

The bankruptcy last month of Fremont, Calif.-based Solyndra comes as solar manufacturing undergoes a major transition. Prices of solar panels have plummeted, causing a supply glut and slicing company revenues.

Solyndra's collapse marked the third time in as many weeks that a solar company declared bankruptcy. Evergreen Solar Inc. of Massachusetts and SpectraWatt of New York also filed for protection.

"It coincides with the fact that the industry is in trouble," said Ken Zweibel, director of the Solar Institute at George Washington University. "There is a crisis in the solar manufacturing world there's no question about it. With three companies declaring bankruptcy in three weeks, there's no question that they're all under pressure."

Solyndra's bankruptcy also comes as Congress battles over spending and the best way to create jobs. Solyndra had received \$527 million in federal loans authorized by a program in the 2009 stimulus act. Many in the GOP say that President Obama's bid to create "green jobs" has been a failure. That could make it hard for solar to fight for any new federal help.

States like California are adding new incentives, however, which the industry hopes will keep it healthy.

The solar industry's trade group, meanwhile, has urged people not to see Solyndra's bankruptcy as a sign of trouble for the sector.

"What we are seeing in solar happens in every industry that is maturing and growing more competitive," said Rhone Resch, president and CEO of the Solar Energy Industries Association. "You're going to see winners emerge who find innovative ways to offer

consumers the most competitively priced products."

Solyndra had some unique problems, analysts said, that helped accelerate its demise. The company made a unique product: cylindrical solar tubes equipped with copper indium gallium diselenide thin-film technology.

The cylinders could "capture sunlight across a 360-degree photovoltaic surface," Solyndra said on its website. Designed for commercial rooftops, the product offered "the fastest and easiest installation, a non-penetrating mounting system, and superior wind, snow and soiling performance," Solyndra said.

But the tubes also had limited uses, analysts say.

"It was a specialty product that could be used in certain applications, that would be very attractive for those applications, but wouldn't be generally useful for large fields or even [all] rooftops," Zweibel said. "They have misunderstood the marketplace."

That made Solyndra different. But it also had something in common with other solar manufacturers. The Chinese government is investing in solar production, which has led to a burst in production that has boosted supplies and forced down product prices worldwide.

The price of panels has tumbled more than 40 percent in a year, Zweibel said, a drop that followed price declines in 2009.

Analysts believe companies beyond Solyndra will face tough financial decisions.

"There's a lot of turmoil in the solar industry," said Joshua Linn, a fellow at Resources for the Future, "a lot of new companies starting and a lot of companies going out of business around the world. There's going to be a lot of uncertainty."

Finding niches

Companies that are succeeding in the market are mostly those who make a product different from their competitors, Linn said. Two that appear strong are SunPower Corp. and First Solar Inc.

San Jose, Calif.-based SunPower makes modules that are relatively high cost, Linn said, but they convert more sunlight to electricity than some competitors' panels. That allows the company to charge a premium, he said.

French oil company Total SA owns a majority stake in SunPower.

Meanwhile, Tempe, Ariz.-based First Solar makes panels that avoid the cost of silicon by

using cadmium telluride thin film. Producing the modules is less expensive than other technologies, Linn said.

"They have been very successful and have grown very rapidly," Linn said.

The company manufactures in Arizona and Ohio as well as Malaysia, Germany and Vietnam.

Other companies are finding ways to sell their solar panels.

Mitsubishi, which makes solar panes in Japan and has a sales office in Orange County, Calif., said that in the face of substantial drop in panel prices, the company is focused on the dependability of its product.

"We're focused on the quality and performance of our product," said Allison Arnold senior manager, marketing and public policy for Mitsubishi. "Just like any quality product, there's a premium for that.

"Our loyal customers are aware of the quality aspects of the product in terms of quality and reliability," Arnold said. "We sell those features."

To qualify for financial incentives offered by California, Arnold said, manufacturers must warranty their product for 25 years. "Our advantage is we have been in the business as long as the warranty" requirement, which gives Mitsubishi customers additional confidence in the product, she said.

Mitsubishi also is helped by the fact that it is a large, diversified company, she said.

Solar panel makers and analysts see the market as in transition with the best technologies killing off less sturdy competitors. At the same time, incentives are shifting.

In the Golden State, the \$3 billion California Solar Initiative has been winding down, with rebates for installing solar dropping or no longer available. The state Legislature just passed legislation requiring the state's three investor-owned utilities to collect another \$200 million from ratepayers to fund the program.

"That will give the commercial market some boost because there's a waiting list of projects that queued up in anticipation of this funding becoming available," Arnold said.

California in November will start a type of feed-in tariff for small-scale solar and other renewables (*ClimateWire*, Aug. 22). The state's three investor-owned utilities will hold reverse auctions to buy renewable energy contracts up to 20 megawatts in size, until a total of 1 gigawatt is reached.

The reverse auction, which accepts the lowest bids, is intended to spur small-scale solar. Because there is not a fixed price as is normally seen with a feed-in tariff, California hopes to avoid the overbuilding seen in some countries.

Feed-in tariffs have spurred growth in solar worldwide, Arnold said.

"We know it's effective," Arnold said.

Solar expansion

While the drop in solar panel prices puts pressure on companies, in the long run it is good for the industry, analysts say.

"It is exactly what solar wants," Zweibel said. "From the standpoint of solar, low prices are helping. Everybody realizes that and everybody wants that."

The death of some companies in the process is somewhat inevitable, he said.

"The issue is really the U.S. doesn't want to lose all of its manufacturing in solar and the Europeans don't want to lose all their manufacturing in solar," Zweibel added.

At Mitsubishi, Arnold said, "we do want to see solar become affordable for everyone. The drop in price of the product is a good thing for the industry, but it's been a precipitous decline so it's impacted American manufacturing because U.S. manufacturing is more expensive."

While some believe China benefits from lower labor costs, Arnold said, "in fact much of manufacturing of solar modules is automated. Really the reason that countries like China are able to sell product at lower cost is they have cheaper access to capital," because of government investments.

Incentives from the U.S. government might be hard to hold on to and gaining new ones all but impossible with the partisan battles in Congress over spending and "green jobs."

In addition to programs like loan guarantees, Mitsubishi said solar needs government actions that boost the demand side of the market, Arnold said, such as rebate programs or performance-based incentives.

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September 1, 2011

China Benefits as U.S. Solar Industry Withers

By KEITH BRADSHER

HONG KONG — The bankruptcies of three American solar power companies in the last month, including Solyndra of California on Wednesday, have left China's industry with a dominant sales position — almost three-fifths of the world's production capacity — and rapidly declining costs.

Some American, Japanese and European solar companies still have a technological edge over Chinese rivals, but seldom a cost advantage, according to industry analysts.

Loans at very low rates from state-owned banks in Beijing, cheap or free land from local and provincial governments across China, huge economies of scale and other cost advantages have transformed China from a minor player in the solar power industry just a few years ago into the main producer of an increasingly competitive source of electricity.

"The top-tier Chinese firms are kind of the benchmark now," said Shayle Kann, a managing director of solar power studies at GTM Research, a renewable energy market analysis firm based in Boston. Pricing of solar equipment is determined by the Chinese industry, he said, "and everyone else prices at a premium or discount to them."

Besides Solyndra, the other two American manufacturers that filed for bankruptcy in August were Evergreen Solar, of Massachusetts, and SpectraWatt, a New York company. Another company, BP Solar, halted manufacturing at its complex in Frederick, Md., last spring.

Those bankruptcies and closings represent almost one-fifth of the solar panel manufacturing capacity in the United States, according to GTM Research.

Solyndra and Evergreen in particular suffered because they pursued unusual technologies whose competitiveness depended on their using less polysilicon, the main material for solar panels. That has become less important because polysilicon prices have tumbled more than 80 percent in the last three years as output has caught up with demand.

Analysts say that two American companies remain strongly placed. One is First Solar, the

largest American manufacturer, which uses a different technology but has its biggest factory in Malaysia. The other, SunPower, is much smaller but is an industry leader in the efficiency with which its panels convert sunlight into electricity, so that they sell at a premium to Chinese panels.

But with Beijing heavily supporting its industry, the Chinese companies are forging ahead.

“There is no question that renewable energy companies in the United States feel pressure from China,” said David B. Sandalow, the assistant secretary for policy and international affairs at the United States Energy Department. “Many of them say it is cheap capital, not cheap labor, that gives Chinese companies the main competitive advantage.”

China’s three biggest solar power companies — Suntech Power, Yingli Green Energy and Trina Solar — have all in the last two weeks announced second-quarter sales increases of 33 to 63 percent from a year earlier.

Yingli and Trina were also profitable in the quarter. Suntech posted a loss, mostly because it broke a longstanding agreement to buy solar wafers — critical components in the manufacturing process — from a Singapore affiliate of MEMC Electronic Materials of Missouri. Suntech aims to make more wafers itself.

Shares in large and small Chinese solar power companies have mostly rallied in the last two weeks on the New York and Hong Kong stock markets, as investors have welcomed their strong quarterly results and the prospect of dwindling competition from Western rivals. Besides the bankruptcies in the United States, solar power companies in Germany, another big producer, have been laying off workers and retrenching.

The recent strength of Chinese stocks “truly reflects the low cost base of the Chinese solar manufacturers, and it is great to see their positioning, particularly relative to their American and European counterparts,” said K. K. Chan, the chief executive of Nature Elements Capital, a Chinese clean energy investment company based in Beijing.

He attributed the Chinese industry’s low costs not to inexpensive labor in China — high-technology solar panel manufacturing is not labor-intensive — but rather to free or subsidized land from local governments, extensive tax breaks and other state assistance.

Solar panel prices have plunged by 30 to 42 percent per kilowatt-hour in the last year as manufacturers have sharply increased capacity, particularly in China. Meanwhile, demand has been somewhat weak in the main markets in the United States and Europe.

Costs for electricity generated by utility-scale solar installations now approach costs for

natural gas in some markets, like California's, when subsidies of as much as 30 percent of the price are included. However, costs remain well above the cost of electricity from coal.

The United States and the European Union have tried to build demand for solar power by subsidizing the buyers of solar panels. But increasingly those subsidies are being used to buy solar panels from China.

The Chinese government has pursued a different policy course. Instead of subsidizing the purchase and use of solar power, China has focused on building the competitiveness of the country's manufacturers. As a result, China exports 95 percent of the solar panels it produces. The United Steelworkers union filed a legal complaint a year ago with the United States government, asking the Obama administration to investigate China's clean energy subsidies and other policies and to bring cases against them at the World Trade Organization. The organization's rules strictly prohibit export subsidies, to prevent countries from buying market share in foreign markets for their producers.

The administration did challenge one Chinese government practice: giving subsidy grants of \$6.7 million and \$22.5 million to Chinese wind turbine manufacturers that agreed not to buy imported components.

China agreed in June to discontinue the practice, but by then it had already built the world's largest wind turbine manufacturing industry over the last five years and now has highly competitive Chinese producers for almost every component.

Nkenge L. Harmon, a spokeswoman for the United States trade representative's office, said on Thursday that the agency's investigation continued into whether other Chinese green energy policies might violate W.T.O. rules.

The Washington Post

[Back to previous page](#)

Feds execute search warrants at Calif. solar firm that got \$535M US loan, filed for bankruptcy

By Associated Press, Updated: Thursday, September 8, 12:07 PM

FREMONT, Calif. — FBI agents executed search warrants on Thursday at the headquarters of California solar firm Solyndra, which received a \$535 million loan from the federal government before filing for bankruptcy last week.

Agents executed multiple search warrants at the company's headquarters in Fremont as part of an investigation with the Department of Energy's Office of Inspector General, according to FBI spokesman Peter Lee. Lee said he could not provide details about the investigation.

Solyndra LLC is a solar-panel manufacturer once touted by President Barack Obama as a beneficiary of his administration's economic policies. It announced last week that it was laying off 1,100 workers and filing for bankruptcy.

The company was held up as the model for government investment in green technology. In addition to the \$535 million loan guarantee, it received visits from the president and other state and federal officials.

It filed bankruptcy amid hard times in the nation's solar industry. The price for solar panels has tanked, in part because of heavy competition from Chinese companies, dropping by about 42 percent this year.

In a blog posting, Energy Department spokesman Dan Leistikow said Solyndra was a once promising company that had increased sales revenue by 2,000 percent in the past three years. The \$535 million loan guarantee was sought by both the Bush and Obama administrations, he said, and private investors also put more than \$1 billion into Solyndra.

Republicans have been looking into the Solyndra loan for months. The House Energy and Commerce Committee subpoenaed documents relating to the loan from the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The company is also being sued by workers who were abruptly laid off after last week's announcement.

A Solyndra spokesman did not immediately return a call seeking comment.

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